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NEW SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS CENTER ON EUROPE

Lomeyko Remarks

LD221216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1133 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr (TASS) -- The USSR's new proposal relating to reducing conventional weapons and armed forces on an all-European scale demonstrates that the Soviet Union is undertaking the most active efforts in order to bring about a lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe in all forms of weapons, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center declared.

Our initiative backs up what has been underlined with all possible emphasis: The Soviet Union will never start military actions against Western Europe, unless the USSR and its allies become the target of attack from NATO. The Soviet proposal provides for a reduction of all components of the land troops and tactical aviation of all the European states, as well as of the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces stationed in Europe. The reduced troop formations and units would be subject to disbandment and their armaments to destruction or to stockpiling on national territories. The geographical zone of the reduction could be the territory of all Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The reduction must be implemented in agreed periods and with the constant preservation of the existing balance in the area of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe without harming anybody's security. It is being suggested that the reduction process should begin with the armed forces of both alliances and with the subsequent inclusion of other European states. At the same time, at each stage of the process of reduction of conventional arms and armed forces, measures must be agreed upon for the prevention of sudden attack.

It goes without saying that reliable verification [kontrol] of these reductions is essential. It may be a question of both national technical means and international forms of verification [proverka], including, if necessary, on-site inspection, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman pointed out. The process of reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe must be implemented in combination with nuclear disarmament measures.

Levin Commentary

LD212206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Victor Levin commentary from the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] In connection with the new Soviet proposal, Western newspapers often repeat the expression. The USSR's peace offensive continues. One could argue as to whether the use of the military term, offensive, is appropriate in the present context, but one cannot but agree with the point that the ideas presented by Comrade Gorbachev in Berlin develop previous proposals. Yes, they are a logical development of an innovative approach to urgent problems facing international life -- an approach founded on a sincere striving to ensure a firm and reliable peace for humanity based on equal security. This approach was clearly explained in the well-known statement, made by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary on 15 January, that proposed the bold and inspiring task of totally eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the beginning of the next century. This approach was reflected in the principled directives of the 27th CPSU Congress and, in particular, in the statement in the new edition of the CPSU Program that there is no weapon that the USSR would not be prepared to limit or ban on a mutual basis with effective monitoring.

Our party is boldly breaking stereotyped modes of thought and by all its actions on the world arena is asserting a new philosophy of international relations -- a philosophy appropriate to the nuclear age. Although voices from the West maintain that proposals for a total elimination of nuclear weapons are allegedly utopian, we firmly and consistently support the total liberation of mankind from the nuclear threat. We oppose the perverted logic of the apologists of nuclear weapons who put their trust in them with the deeply humanistic logic of eliminating these weapons in the name of life for the people of the earth. We stand for the reduction and ultimately, the total elimination of not only nuclear but also conventional weapons.

Our political opponents, shuffling the facts and keeping quiet about what the 27th CPSU Congress voiced aloud and with authority, have been trying to create the impression that the USSR is apparently opposing nuclear weapons so vigorously because it allegedly has powerful conventional armed forces; the West mendaciously asserts that Moscow says nothing about reducing them. We repeat, in the new edition of the CPSU Program this malicious invention is authoritatively exposed.

Now our position has been specifically defined in the initiative put forward in Berlin. The USSR proposes reaching accords on a considerable reduction in all components of the land troops and tactical aviation of the European states as well as those of the United States and Canada deployed in Europe. Those military formations and units that were cut would be disbanded and their arms would be destroyed or stockpiled on national territories. In the USSR's opinion the geographical zone for reductions should be the entire territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. Just like conventional weapons, nuclear operative-tactical weapons would be reduced. The USSR's political will for a cardinal solution to the issue of military confrontation has received yet another vivid confirmation. A real possibility is opening up for the continent to increase security by reducing weapons levels.

But at the same time -- and I especially want to emphasize this -- we are not avoiding the tricky problem of monitoring. It is tricky because it touches upon the vital interests of states and demands total equality. So we pose the question of creating a reliable monitoring system for carrying out the process of reducing weapons and armed forces. This monitoring can also include international forms of checking, including, when necessary, on-site inspections. The USSR proposals embrace the entire complex of problems linked with ensuring equal security on both sides; this bears out their businesslike character, their constructiveness, and realism; this is the reason why they have met with such broad approval.

ISRAELYAN PRESENTS NEW CW PROPOSALS IN GENEVA

LD221025 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 22 TASS -- Yevgeniy Korzhev, a TASS correspondent, reports:

New Soviet proposals on a ban on chemical weapons, which were announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin, have been tabled at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament today.

These proposals are of a concrete character, stressed Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan. They ensure a timely notification on the siting of plants producing chemical weapons and an end to their production, and make it possible to start drawing up procedures for the destruction of the production base and, shortly after the appropriate convention comes into force, eliminating chemical weapons stocks.

The Soviet Union has proposed that the termination of functioning of the plants producing chemical weapons, as well as their destruction and dismantling should be ensured through strict control, including systematic international on-site inspection.

STOCKHOLM SESSION SEEN AS POTENTIAL 'WATERSHED'

LD152203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Valentin Gubernatorov report from Sweden]

[Text] In Stockholm, the Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe renewed its work today. Our correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov reports from the Swedish capital:

Many delegates are noting that the present session has started in a complicated situation. The United States is hardening its line in international affairs, undermining confidence, and threatening the security of other countries. In this way, it is violating the basic principles which the Stockholm Conference is called upon to guarantee. In spite of this, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries feel that the 10th session might become a watershed in the work of the forum. The peace initiatives put forward in the statement by Comrade Gorbachev on 15 January, and developed at the 27th CPSU Congress, serve as the basis for such optimism. These proposals have already had a positive influence on the achievement of a number of accords.

Thus, a number of questions have been defined for editing and possible inclusion in a final document, and formulations have been agreed upon in a preliminary form concerning the nonuse of force, the exchange of annual plans for military activity, invitations to observers to exercises, and others. Now our proposal to agree upon prior notification of major exercises of land and air forces, and to put the question of naval activity off to the next stage of the conference, is at the center of the talks. Unfortunately, the United States and its NATO allies have not yet given any intelligible response to this important initiative. This position of the NATO members is naturally holding back the work of the conference, which ends very shortly.

U.S. VIEWPOINT ON SECURITY TERMED 'DELUSION'

LD190648 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] In a speech in Boston on Wednesday [16 April] Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger defended the star wars program, saying that the United States had achieved some breakthroughs in space weapon technology. This fall the United States is going to assemble small rocket boosters to be used on interceptors of ballistic missiles. There has also been some progress in tracking systems. These and similar disclosures made in the past about progress in the SDI are modest steps, but still they are steps towards militarizing outer space.

Building an experimental booster for an interceptor rocket is not research, so it's about time all talk about star wars being research which does not violate any previous U.S. commitments was stopped. Another thing is that building an antimissile defense in space is a long process. Boosters and tracking systems are essential parts of the SDI, but naturally many more things will have to be built. In other words, in the foreseeable future, we'll have a determined American effort to gain superiority.

Washington knows very well that a new spiral in the arms race is likely to remove all constraints, undermine the existing accords and understandings and lead to a situation nobody will be able to control.

If that day comes, and judging by Washington's determination it is not as far away as some may think, U.S. officials will most certainly make a long face and in their usual demagogic style will try to convince the world that all they wanted was peace, security, and general disarmament.

When they build small rocket boosters, improve tracking systems, test lasers, and keep exploding new types of weapons in Nevada, they not only dash our hopes to see a world without the nukes, they think they are rocking someone else's boat, not their own. They think that they are diminishing someone else's security while enhancing their own. What a delusion. America has a very strong muscle. For a superpower this is not enough. As far as brains go, the best brains are in Livermore and Los Alamos, but quite unfortunately, they are doing the same destructive work as those not so bright ones in Washington.

U.S. 'INTOXICATION WITH MILITARY POWER' DECRIED

LD191941 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 19 Apr 86

["Washington: Intoxication With Military Power" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- Follows commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, a TASS political news analyst:

"Contrary to the vital interests and wishes of all peoples, including its own people, Washington has actually embarked on undermining the Geneva accords, on actions which aggravate the tense as it is international situation". A statement to this effect was made by Mikhail Gorbachev in his address to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. There is more than enough ground for this evaluation of the policy pursued by the U.S. ruling circles. Added proof of that is the speech addressed by the U.S. President in New York to the activists of the Republican Party. Ronald Reagan called for combatting what he termed as Soviet expansionism and declared that the USA needs what he described as powerful and unexcelled armed forces.

This statement, in essence a direct call for upsetting the military-strategic parity, which shaped in the world, is in conflict with the joint Soviet-American statement signed in Geneva saying that the sides will not seek to achieve military superiority. The point at issue is not just and not only that they in the White House continue, contrary to common sense, regarding force as almost the sole "argument" of Washington in its relations with other countries, with the whole international community. The belligerent rhetoric, in which the U.S. President has recently engaged himself so much, is accompanied practically with ever more dangerous and defiant actions by Washington in the international arena.

Among them is the policy continued by the USA of intensive material preparations for nuclear war, its ambition to spread the arms race into outer space. Washington refuses to listen to the demands of world public and put an end to nuclear explosions. And now -- the brutal attack of the U.S. militarists against sovereign Libya, the buildup of the campaign of threats against Nicaragua, another sovereign country, the supplies of advanced weapons to hired gangs, reared by the CIA for acts of sabotage against revolutionary Afghanistan. All of these actions are links of one chain, component parts of one policy, the policy, whose architects, who would like to obtain a nuclear space stick, as long and sharp as possible, in order to be able to force their will on the sovereign countries and peoples and appear in the international arena as self-styled policemen, thus replacing the generally recognized principles of international communications with the jungle law.

History has repeatedly borne out that the attempts of the U.S. imperialist circles at ensuring military superiority over the USSR, which is openly advocated by the U.S. President today, has always suffered a fiasco. That was the case with the attempted "nuclear blackmail", in response to which the USSR created its own nuclear shield. The same thing happened when the USA attempted to outstrip our country in the size and power of the nuclear arsenal. This will happen in any other attempt at upsetting the parity of the strategic forces. Today the Soviet Union is ready and can do everything to give a fitting rebuff to any aggressive designs, and uphold its security. The hopes of the imperialist circles to hide from retribution behind an anti-missile shield are illusory.

The facts, the very march of events are irrefutable evidence that the times when imperialism exercised its undivided say in the world, are gone, gone forever. Intoxication with military power, the hegemonistic policy, which so clearly revealed its aggressive essence in the course of the aggressive raid on Libya can lead only to a moral and political defeat of the USA and its growing isolation in the international arena.

It is high time to grow up and face the realities, Ronald Reagan said in New Orleans in March. This is a very apt remark. Yet, the President would be well advised to address it above all, to his own self and to his closest entourage, since facts most convincingly attest that in this day banking on force, on "big stick" and "aircraft carrier diplomacy" can settle nothing -- either in international, or domestic terms.

U.S. PLANS CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LASER SYSTEM

LD190124 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The U.S. Defense Department is planning to start next year the construction of a laser installation which is to become the first and one of the principal components of the "star wars" system.

According to the information supplied to the Congress by Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, director of the organization in charge of the implementation of the SDI, the construction will begin in the White Sands training ground, New Mexico, and will take up from three to four years. According to WASHINGTON POST, the laser which is being developed today by the Livermore Laboratory in California can also be used as a weapon for hitting satellites during their flight over the territory of the United States.

The news about the coming construction of the laser installation evoked concern in the scientific circles. According to one of the senior workers of the Brookings Institution in Washington, the laser can be used as an offensive weapon, for example, for starting enormous fire in various parts of the globe.

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UN DELEGATES DEBATE, CONDEMN U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD190238 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

The U.N. Security Council debates on the provocative armed actions of the USA in the central Mediterranean have become a trial of American imperialism which perpetrated a deliberate act of aggression against Libya and is pursuing a policy of state terrorism towards other non-aligned states.

The ruthless atrocity commited by Washington against Libya fits into its policy of international banditry, Afghanistan's delegate Ibrahim Nengrahary said. The criminal actions of the United States constitute a flagrant breach of every principle and norms of international law and a challenge to the whole of mankind, which is making efforts to strengthen international peace and security.

These barbarous actions, the Afghan delegates said, deserve the strongest condemnation of the Security Council and of the international community as a whole.

Arab delegates pointed out that the U.S. act of aggression against Libya would lead to the aggravation of the explosive situation in the Middle East. That act of aggression, Sudan's permanent representative to the United Nations, Omar Bidido, said, looks especially sinister against the background of the continued occupation of Arab lands by Israel and the growing suffering of the Palestinian people, denied their right to a homeland by imperialism and Zionism. Clovis Maksud, the permanent observer of the Arab League at the United Nations warned that state terrorism perpetrated by the Israeli invaders in south Lebanon and in the West Bank of Jordan with Washington's blessing was bound to trigger another upsurge of violence.

The United States is the true terrorist, which is irrefutably illustrated by its dirty armed aggression against the three Indo-Chinese peoples, Laotian delegate Done Somvorachit said. Having denounced the "act of barbarity" against Libya, the permanent representative of Benin to the United Nations, Simon Ogouma, pointed out the need to refrain from the threat or use of force against the terrorial integrity and independence of states in international relations.

Only the British delegate, John Thomson, took upon himself the unseemly role of an advocate of international banditry perpetrated by the USA against Libya. His attempts to justify in the eyes of the world community the position of the conservative Thatcher government, a direct accomplice in the U.S. act of aggression, also looked pitiful.

Non-aligned countries submitted to the Security Council a draft resolution which denounces the U.S. armed attacks on Libya as a breach of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct. The draft calls upon the USA to refrain in future from any attacks or on threats to sovereign Libya and asks the U.N. secretary general to take every necessary measure to restore and ensure peace in the central Mediterranean.

UK, France, U.S. Veto Resolution

LD220417 Moscow TASS in English 0408 GMT 22 Ap 86

[Text] New York April 22 TASS -- The United States, Britain and France resorted to a veto in the United Security Council to prevent the adoption of a resolution denouncing the U.S. armed attacks on Libya -- the actions staged by the United States in violation of the United Nations Charter and norms of international law.

A draft resolution submitted to the council by a group of nonaligned countries pointed to a serious concern of the international community over the threat to peace and security which emerged as a result of the U.S. armed attacks on Libyan cities.

Despite the West's veto, the debates in United Nations Security Council, where representatives of more than 40 countries and international organizations condemned that flagrant breach of norms of international law and human morality by the United States, clearly demonstrated that the international community considered Washington to be the main culprit of the aggravating tensions in the world.

Veto Demonstrates 'Isolation'

LD220706 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The U.S., Britain and France used their right of veto at the U.N. Security Council on Monday in order to prevent the adoption of a resolution denouncing U.S. armed attacks on Libya staged by it in violation of the U.N. Charter and norms of international law.

The draft document submitted by a group of non-aligned countries and supported by nine members of the Security Council pointed out a serious concern of the world community over the threat to universal peace and security coming from the U.S. armed attacks on Libyan cities. It urged the U.S. to refrain in the future from any attacks or threats of attack.

Despite the triple veto of the Western countries, the discussion at the Security Council, in the course of which representatives of over 40 countries and international organizations condemned the flagrant violation by the U.S. of the norms of international law and of moral standards common to all mankind, clearly showed that the world community regarded Washington as the main culprit of the heightening of tension on the planet.

It reflected the serious concern over the threat to world peace and security as a result of overt terrorism elevated by the U.S. to the level of state policy within the framework of the doctrine of neoglobalism.

According to 'Ali al-Turayki, Libya's ambassador at the U.N., any nation, any country which says "no" to the attempts of U.S. imperialism to impose it domination is a victim of this policy. Yesterday it was Grenada, today it is Libya and Nicaragua.

This is why American bombs killing women and children, napalm and other most sophisticated means of manslaughter are a warning to all the nations which are threatened by U.S. imperialism.

'Abd al-Mou'men al-Atassi, representative of Syria, said that the voices of nine countries which supported the adoption of the resolution reflected the opinion of the overwhelming majority of countries of the world community, of all the peace-minded nations. They expressed the anguish and indignation of mankind staggered by the killing of women and children in Libya, by destroyed schools, hospitals and residential areas that had been chosen by the aggressors as targets.

Yuriy Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the U.N., said that if anyone could have doubts until recently about who was the one to blame for the present-day heightening of tension, the latest developments had made it perfectly clear.

It is U.S. imperial policy in all its manifestations. In its striving to reverse the course of history, imperialism counts even more openly on the use of force, on interference in the affairs of free nations and on state terrorism.

If one is to analyze the latest developments in a broad international context, the crime against Libya, the same as the stubborn continuation of nuclear tests and ever more insolent threats against Nicaragua cannot be regarded in isolation one from another. They all are the manifestation of the overall policy of Washington, whose militaristic and aggressive nature was revealed to the full these days.

The U.S. and European leaders should realize that these actions undermine the dialogue between the USSR and the U.S., between the East and the West in general. In the extremely complicated situation that has taken shape the problem is as follows: If measures are not taken today for stopping the aggression against Libya, tomorrow any other sovereign country can become the target of armed violence with all the consequences involved for world peace and security.

In this situation the duty of the Security Council was to strongly denounce the adventuresore actions of the U.S. administration and to take all the necessary measures for immediately putting an end to the policy of state terrorism pursued by it.

The fact that the Security Council failed to adopt a resolution to this effect does not mean that the discussion of the problem does not bring any results. On the contrary, it only stresses that the Western countries found themselves in isolation and had to resort to the extreme measure.

As for the U.S., it will not avoid condemnation of its adventuresome actions by all the peace-minded countries, by the world community in general.

The Security Council will continue the discussion of the U.S. aggression against Libya after the arrival in New York of a special delegation of ministers of foreign affairs of non-aligned countries.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD201847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Apr 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksey Nikolayevich Grigoryev, TASS Political Observer; and Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and presented by Igor Pavlovich Charikov, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio]

11th SED Congress

[Text] [Charikov] Hello there, esteemed comrades. As you well know, our program is a weekly one and this means that each time the participants pick the most important and interesting events of the past 7 days for discussion, examination, and analysis, and consider them from the point of view of their connection with other events and phenomena in international life. In this respect, it seems to me that the 11th SED Congress currently under way in Berlin can be regarded as one of the week's most important events. It is important from various points of view: first, from the point of view of the German Democratic Republic, its development, its social and economic development; second, from the point of view of its involvement in international affairs; and third, it is also important because it provides us with an occasion to discuss the important and serious international problems that were touched on at the congress -- both in Comrade Erich Honecker's report and in the speech delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the congress last Friday.

[Grigoryev] The 11th Congress of GDR Communists is indeed a highly important event, both for the Republic itself and for the whole of our socialist community. The socialist world, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in Berlin, is living through a watershed period. History has harshly confronted our countries with the necessity of making fuller use of the advantages of the new social system. It is a well-known fact that the congresses of Hungarian and Romanian Communists took place last year, that this year our party held its 27th congress, and the congresses of Czechoslovak and Bulgarian Communists were held this year as well. Now we have the GDR. The congress of Polish Communists is still to come. And the decisions of these congresses -- again, as was stressed in Mikhail Sergeyevich's speech in Berlin -- make up socialism's answer to this challenge of the times. The answer will of course be varied, reflecting the distinctive features of the development of each of the fraternal countries, but in its fundamental basis this answer is a single one: We have common goals and one outlook, a communist outlook.

In this regard I would like to say a few words about the 11th SED congress. The report of Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stressed that the last 15 years have been marked by a steady advance of the German Democratic Republic in the economic and social spheres. The 1981-85 plan was successfully fulfilled. The congress is now putting forward the program for the coming 10-15 years. Moreover, of fundamental importance here is the fact that the German Democratic Republic, one of the most developed countries of our community in the industrial sense, is setting itself very serious and important tasks for the development of electrical engineering, electronics, and machine-building, in other words tasks that are not just important for the GDR itself but, I repeat, for the entire community.

There are very interesting tasks, and achievements too, tasks that the congress will set with regard to agriculture. This is very much of interest to us here, since the agro-industrial associations in the GDR have long been functioning successfully, while production associations in the form of combines are also of very great interest, as something we would like to learn about.

Naturally, the report of Comrade Honecker and the congress speeches of GDR Communists in general dealt not just with the domestic tasks of the Republic's working people, but also with the contribution being made by the first state of workers and peasants on German soil to the struggle for peace and for strengthening socialism in the world.

[Tsoppi] This is all the more so significant in that the GDR occupies a central position in Europe. It is located at the meeting point of the two political blocs.

[Grigoryev] Yes, it is the outpost of socialism in Europe. Yes, that is unquestionably so. I would like to say that the SED congress is also taking place at a time when two major and important anniversaries are being marked. First, the anniversary of the party itself. Forty years ago, in 1946, the noteworthy -- historic, one might say -- handshake between Wilhelm Pieck, chairman of the Communist Party of Germany of the time, and Otto Grotewohl, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party of that time, cemented the alliance between these two detachments of the German working class, an alliance that was so lacking at the end of the twenties and beginning of the thirties. By the way, that handshake is even depicted on the party badge of GDR Communists. And the 2d anniversary, also a very significant one, is the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German proletariat. This event was marked in the GDR by the unveiling of a memorial to Ernst Thaelmann and the opening of a park named after him.

[Tsoppi] You were quite right to say, Aleksey Nikolayevich, that a great deal of attention at the congress of our German comrades was paid to the problems of the struggle for peace and the strengthening of European and universal security.

Gorbachev Speech

And in this sense it seems to me that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech was exceedingly important -- exceedingly important and in keeping with the atmosphere at the Berlin congress, the atmosphere that reigns today in the German Democratic Republic and, generally speaking, the atmosphere that reigns in Europe and throughout the world. Let me recall that the speech was delivered a few days after the United States exploded two nuclear bombs in a row in the Nevada desert, that the speech was made at a time when the whole world was discussing with outrage and indignation the act of banditry undertaken by the United States against sovereign Libya. In the complex, tense, critical situation that has arisen today, our leader's words were able to inspire confidence in many ordinary people, people who are not indifferent to the problem of war and peace, confidence that the Soviet Union is as good as its word and that it will never weaken or abandon its efforts to avert a new war. In this sense our leader's speech differs very substantially from the position adopted by our, so to speak, main negotiating partner on problems of international security, the United States. In essence, you see, and even if you take just the brief space of time that has elapsed since 15 January when the Soviet Union proposed its program for fully ridding mankind of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, in essence no intelligible, constructive, or considered response has emanated from Washington or from the capitals of the NATO bloc allies of the United States.

Let us recall that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev went to Geneva and talked to Reagan. It seemed that a spur had been provided and that a new dialogue, based on reason and common sense, had been launched. Let me recall that in January we proposed a program for the complete destruction of nuclear weapons which I mentioned a moment ago. These were major initiatives; they meet the interests of all peoples.

[Grigoryev] Let us recall our moratorium on nuclear tests which lasted from 6 August last year right up to 31 March, and went on even further; it continued until the first nuclear blast in Nevada...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] Of course, of course, that is extremely important; this restraint of ours, this consistency, not only in putting forward initiatives, but also in consolidating them with serious actions, specific ones, very important ones, which -- the idea was -- should have encountered some sort of understanding across the ocean, some sort of response, some sort of counter-step. Unfortunately, they have called forth nothing of the sort. In essence, the United States has embarked on the path of cold war, the path on which it is attempting to undermine the Geneva accords.

Raid on Libya

[Charikov] And not just the path of cold war, as we know.

[Tsoppi] Yes, of course, they are dreaming of a global war, a universal war, while last week they once again proved their love of peace and their love of freedom and democracy, having carried out a truly monstrous terrorist crime against the Libyan republic. There was a very great deal of talk of all sorts around this action, about the fact that the United States is the champion of the struggle against terrorism, and will stop at nothing in order to break this wave of terrorism, but in essence it has played the role of the real terrorist. You know, much has already been written and said about this, the fact that children and women perished in Libya -- perfectly peaceful people who had nothing to do with America, who never engaged in any sort of terrorism. Evidently for the United States anybody who is not an American is a terrorist, and those countries refusing to follow this strange logic are also declared allies of the terrorists. Although terrorism per se is, of course, a repulsive phenomenon -- this was said more than once at our 27th party congress as well -- and, of course, it must be fought, when this terrorism is elevated to state policy, when it become state policy, then the state carrying it out begins to experience a complex, believing it can do anything with impunity. But, of course, it is not so. That wave of protest that has arisen in Europe, and particularly in the Arab world, in Asia, and in Latin America following this crime, shows that nothing passes with impunity.

European Reaction

[Grigoryev] When you talked about reaction to the U.S. crime against Libya, about reaction from various continents, and, above all, in Europe, I would have liked to have said the following: Well, first of all, the United States does have an ally in Europe: that same iron lady, the prime minister of Great Britain, Thatcher, who gave permission for the use of U.S. Air Force bases on British territory to send those same squadrons of F-111 bombers which bombed Libyan cities.

[Charikov] That, in effect, made Britain an accomplice.

[Grigoryev] Britain has become an accomplice.

[Tsoppi] Although other countries refused. France, for example, refused to allow the airplanes to fly over its territory.

[Grigoryev] France forbade it. Spain forbade it. All that is quite so. Naturally, in Britain this Whitehall decision was followed by an outburst of indignation from the opposition parties, the Labour Party, and the Communist Party, and by an outburst of public opinion, and even public opinion polls have shown that the overwhelming majority of the Britons not only condemn the U.S. action but are also protesting the complicity of their own government in this crime.

You have already spoken about France. It must be said that the Americans, in carrying out this action, to put it (?plainly), have simply spat in the faces of their West European allies. After all, take this fact -- it is almost trustworthy, almost accurate; it was reported by the West German newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE. At the moment the squadrons of F-111's were over the Atlantic en route to Libya, later to skirt around Spain and to enter the Mediterranean aerial basin, following almost the same course almost at the same time was an airliner with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, who was bound for the United States as a sort of West European envoy to attempt somehow to persuade the United States not to snatch at this extreme measure at all. While still en route across the Atlantic, Genscher learned via radio repo and understood that he was too late and that in effect his mission would change nothing. It is true, he met with Reagan; it is true, he conveyed all these doubts and objections from Western Europe, but as they say, it was too late.

[Charikov] Well, formally, the United States, strictly speaking, notified the leaders of the main European powers that such action was in the planning, that is true. Their opinion, first of all, was not asked, and second, having heard it, they disregarded it in effect and this is where...

[Grigoryev, interrupting] They unquestionably disregarded it and it must be said that a really peculiar situation has unfolded in Western Europe. On the one hand, we have this spitting, this quite unceremonious attitude toward their allies, a lack of respect for their opinion; while on the other hand, there is this notorious Atlantic solidarity. Well, I am not talking about Great Britain now, but let us say, that same FRG -- these governments have tried to take up some sort of ostrich position, the famous position of burying one's head in the sand: I see nothing; I hear nothing. Chancellor Kohl made a statement, a long statement, in which he spoke about terrorism, a mass of all sorts of words that repeated Reagan faithfully, but he did not find a single word to express regret that tens, maybe hundreds, of civilians were killed in Libya. This duplicity looks particularly strident against the background of the wave of tumultuous protest from the most varied people and organizations in Europe.

[Tsoppi] After all, essentially, there has also been an attempt to give NATO a new function. They talk all the time about NATO being a defensive alliance which is called on to protect Western Europe from the Soviet Union's aggressive intentions, and that is all. However, in the given situation, two NATO members took part in an aggression on another continent, having flown over that same Mediterranean Sea where the great European civilization was born, which they care about so much, if one is to believe their words.

[Grigoryev] I would like to recall the words Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev uttered a little earlier during his meeting with Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. There he talked about the responsibility of the world community in general, and of the United Nations, but in the first instance, of Western Europe and of the NATO countries, for what happened to Libya. He emphasized that mankind's self-preservation instinct must be activated, and it is no longer possible to close one's eyes to what is happening in the Mediterranean basin proceeding from any political or ideological differences. Finally, we must go over from words to deeds.

U.S. Aims in Raid

[Charikov] You know, I think we must devote a few words more to this anti-Libyan action by the United States, because it seems to me that it had several simultaneous aims. Well, the first aim, as we have already said, was the repressive aim of punishing an Arab country which the United States had chose...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] Against which they level an unsupported accusation of terrorism.

[Charikov] Yes, against which they level a bald accusation of terrorism, of all the mortal sins, as it were, and Libya is blamed for everything happening in the whole world that displeases them. The second aim of the attack on Libya was to distract the attention of the world public, and of their own public, from the continuing nuclear weapons tests on the Nevada site -- in effect, from the buildup of military power and actual preparations, material preparations, for war.

[Tsoppi] And from the wrecking of all negotiations.

[Charikov] And, yes, from the wrecking of all negotiations. That is, to switch everyone's attention from one subject to another. (?And, you know,) it was very important not to fall for that propaganda trick, as it were, and not to lose sight of the main aim that they are pursuing. And I must say it is to the credit of the international public that it has not swallowed the bait.

[Tsoppi] There is a phrase in use in America now, that terrorism is the bait that Reagan is using to catch votes.

[Charikov] Yes. Incidentally, Reagan was also hoping to gain points in some way, to make political hay of it, as they say in English. In translation -- from English of course -- this means first, to heighten a bit the chauvinistic feeling in the United States, which had frankly been burning rather more sluggishly after Reagan's political setbacks against the background of the Soviet Union's active foreign policy; to give those chauvinistic sentiments a bit of a boost and, riding the wave appear as a peacemaker, appear as the defender of ideals, freedom, democracy, and so on and so forth. Do not forget that he will soon be quitting the political arena, and he wants to go, as the TRIBUNE newspaper writes: He wants to depart from that arena as a man of peace. I think in a certain sense he has succeeded in raising that wave of chauvinistic feeling in the United States. A survey of the American press indicates, for instance, that this is has often been done artificially. Both television and radio have been abuzz about how splendidly the American pilots acquitted themselves, what fine pilots they are, and how brilliantly they carried out the operation.

[Tsoppi] At a meeting with journalists yesterday at a annual dinner in honor of the press, Reagan mainly praised not the pilots who dropped the bombs on Tripoli and Banghazi, but precisely the journalists who had given him so much help in whipping up that frenzy of chauvinism.

[Charikov] Yes, chauvinistic psychosis. You know, it went so far that our Washington correspondent, Vladimir Dunayev, was telling me on the telephone that a taxi driver who was not particularly knowledgeable -- I mean in the deep sense -- about politics, was saying: What a good job we have done in Libya, how we punished those terrorists. You see, that man had to be convinced; and now, imagine: If tomorrow, or next week, the Pentagon and the President of the United States were suddenly to give the order for a direct armed invasion of Nicaragua, that same American, that taxi driver would say: There you are, you see how consistently and how correctly our President acts, by punishing terrorists, this time not somewhere over there in Africa -- North Africa -- but right here on our doorstep, where they have established themselves and are stirring up trouble in Central America.

[Tsoppi] That is just what he is after. Shultz has been saying that this is a splendid military success that has given us a chance to try out the military strength of the United States in practice. And what next? Who is next?

Soviet Viewpoints

[Charikov] That is why, in this situation -- when at the congress in Berlin, new proposals were advanced in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- an appeal has again been addressed to the American leadership, the leaders of the major European powers, to return to the spirit of Geneva, to get back to the conference table, to tackle serious questions, the questions of war and peace, life and death: Now for that very reason, I think, these proposals have rung out with still greater force in the context of the events of the past week.

[Tsoppi] Of course. The voice of our country has been confident, calm; we are not losing our self-control; we are not losing sight of our purpose. It is very significant that the leader of the Soviet delegation was speaking from the capital of the socialist German Democratic Republic to all the people of Western Europe and addressing to them such a sincere appeal: Do not believe the fictions about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. Never, under any circumstances, will our country begin military operations against Western Europe unless we and our allies become the target of attack by NATO. I repeat: Never.

That message has, indeed, been heard throughout Western Europe and throughout the world and given many people food for thought; the more so since Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev then immediately went on to advance a new, radical, and very important far-reaching initiative in the sphere of our foreign policy, in the sphere of the struggle to strengthen European security, when he said that the Soviet Union proposes reaching an agreement to considerably reduce all components of the ground forces and tactical air forces of the European states, as well as the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe; that the military formations and units that would be reduced should be subject to disbandment -- that is, that they should cease to exist, while their armaments would be either destroyed or stored on the national territories. The geographical zone of the reduction evidently should be the entire territory of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. The fact is that our proposal to withdraw medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe has engendered a reaction on the part of the West European member-countries of NATO that is seemingly somewhat unexpected if you look at it logically. They said: well, so you will remove your missiles, but you will still have your conventional forces, and we will again fear the Soviet military threat since we will not have any U.S. missiles capable of responding to your SS-20 missiles. All right, then: We now propose removing that obstacle as well, though it is an obstacle mainly in the eyes of those who believe in the Soviet military threat -- they, too, will be removed.

[Charikov] What we are talking about, Viktor Aleksandrovich, is the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe that have been going on in Vienna for 13 years now. In the political lexicon they are known as the Vienna talks. Well now, what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed is essentially a continuation, a development of the initiatives that the Soviet Union, on behalf of the socialist countries -- jointly with the socialist countries -- has more than once put forward at various times. To be specific: on 20 February of this year, an extended draft agreement on an initial reduction of ground forces and armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States was submitted for examination by the participants at the talks; that was to be followed by a nonincrease of the level of armed forces and armaments of those sides, and the agreement also dealt with measures in central Europe connected with this.

Incidentally, I want to point out that this proposal on the part of the socialist countries, dated 20 March, was made by the representative of the German Democratic Republic, Ambassador Andre Wieland.

Even then, in this draft agreement, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries proposed within a year of the agreement going into effect -- the one they proposed to conclude -- a reduction, that is, a withdrawal to the limits of their national territory, of, respectively, 11,500 and 6,500 servicemen of the ground forces of the USSR and the United States along with all combat equipment. Well, they proposed a great number of other measures there. It was perfectly obvious that the draft agreement served as the most realistic basis for reaching a compromise, for reaching some kind of compromise. Repeatedly, over many years, the Western side at the Vienna talks -- I have in mind the United States and its closest allies -- the Western side declined our initiatives one after the other, clutching first at one formal obstacle, then at another; first at the factor of control and the verification factor, then at the so-called numerical difference, differences in the calculations of the existing troop contingents. Our latest initiatives did not, as they say, leave even a shadow of a doubt as far as the sincerity of our intentions is concerned, nor any pretexts for not beginning really serious constructive talks in Vienna on the essence of the mandate of these talks, that is, on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

[Tsoppi] I would like in this connection to point out another detail which is that we not only put forward our own proposals, our own initiatives, but treat very carefully and attentively all constructive proposals worked out in Europe. So, for example, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that we consider all constructive initiatives valuable and are prepared to examine them, and he gave as an example the idea worked out jointly with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany, a West German party, for creating in Europe a zone free of chemical weapons. This is extremely important today. Analyzing the situation in the world it is impossible not to come to what I would call this double conclusion: what times, what season are we going through? What is it, the spring of great hope which was engendered by the Soviet proposals which met with such a lively, what I would call personal response from many, many people in the whole world? Or is it the spring of great alarm which has been engendered by such irresponsible actions by international imperialist reaction? I do not think there is a contradiction here. There is both great hope and there is great, really substantiated alarm. However, never abandon the thought that averting such a development of events in which alarm grows into panic, which grows into a kind of blind, paralyzing terror that deprives us all, the inhabitants of the earth, of the ability to think, the ability to avert the collective end for all of us, the end for all of us in a moment; the thought that the outcome of this duel of healthy forces, the forces of tomorrow, with the forces of the past, which are stubbornly clutching onto their hegemonist ambitions, which want to impose on all mankind their line of conduct through either provocations of the Libyan kind or with the aid of new nuclear explosions -- the thought that very much, comrades, depends on every one of us, on me and you, I have in mind, us, the Soviet people. [sentence as heard]

It has been known for a long time that foreign policy is a continuation of domestic policy. Our country has now moved into a new, crucial historical stage for which we have to achieve a qualitative reconstruction of our society. I remind you of another speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich which he made a few days ago in Tolyatti. He said that the main front in guaranteeing the success of the struggle for peace is the implementation of tasks for the further development of socialist society. The condition of our national economy, the development of science and technology, the qualitative reorganization of the economy, and the increasing of the spiritual, intellectual, and moral potential of Soviet power are decisive. In the final analysis, things depend on the work of each of us: in a word, a strong healthy economy guarantees the success of the policy of peace too. This is what is called the link between foreign policy and domestic policy. This is why the responsibility of each of us is so great today, wherever we work. For capitalism is also developing, but developing while negating itself. It engenders the more and more unbearable inequality of people, more and more conflicts and, literally growing before one's eyes -- and we spoke of this already -- the monstrous danger of world thermonuclear war.

Imperialist foreign policy is the policy of total confrontation and it reflects its internal ideological and political doctrine based on the fact that under capitalism exploitation of many by man exists and will continue to exsit as long as there is capitalism. Well, you see, this is manifested in international relations as we saw, for example, in the mutual relations of the United States and its allies, in the example of their attempts to wreck the talks with the Soviet Union, in the example of their aggressive actions against developing countries, and so on and so forth.

[Charikov] Well, comrades, it seems to me it is time to sum up our conversation today and I would like to say a few words. Victor Aleksandrovich, you recalled that capitalism is carrying out a policy of total confrontation. In doing this it does not balk at any means or unlawful methods and we are repeatedly witnessing this. But our policy differs fundamentally from the policy of the imperialist powers. As Mikhail Sergeyevich said in Berlin, there are no traps in our policy. We stretch out to the West not a fist but an open palm. We are striving toward mutual understanding. We are seeking it. We are striving toward the limitation of the arms race not from our weakness; we need peace, that is true, but everyone needs it. Our policy is dictated by concern for the survival of all mankind, maybe the only civilization in the starry expanse of the galaxy.

Our program has come to an end. On behalf of its participants, I thank you and say good-bye, comrades. All the best to you.

VOSS ATTENDS IPU CONFERENCE IN MEXICO

LD141313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparliamentary Union Conference"]

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr -- The 75th conference of the Interparliamentary Union has opened here. It is being attended by delegations of parliamentary groups from almost 100 of the union's member-countries. The Soviet delegation is headed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The conference agenda includes the parliamentarians' contributions to the resolution of issues of vital importance for all mankind such as curbing the arms race, disarmament, prevention of the militarization of space, and elimination of dangerous hotbeds of tension on the planet.

Opening the conference, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico emphasized that parliaments can make a major contribution to the struggle for the observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence on earth.

The speeches of Antonio Riva Palacio (Mexico), the conference's elected president, and other delegates have demonstrated that the parliamentarians of most countries intend to contribute to the solution of key international problems by means of dialogue.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

Lomeyko Claims 5 U.S. Planes Lost

AU220853 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 22 (AFP) -- At least five U.S. planes, possibly six, were shot down in the raid on Libya a week ago, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko said on Tuesday.

The United States was trying to make people believe that there had been no serious losses in the attack on Libya, but this was not the case, he said.

He added that the Soviet Union had obtained this information "by its own means and using its own radars" and from "various sources".

Mr. Lomeyko added: "Several planes were shot down and destroyed, including an F-111. The wrecks of two aircraft were located on the ground and two planes were monitored at the moment they crashed. That makes a total of five confirmed, and according to another sources, there were six."

As questions rained down on him from journalists, Mr. Lomeyko backpedalled somewhat, refusing to give more details on how he reached his final total, finally adding "well, several planes were destroyed or damaged" and "losses were heavier than announced" by Washington.

Bush Says Further Action Possible

LD211145 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 21 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues working up hysterical anti-Libyan campaign. U.S. Vice-President George Bush announced the possibility of "further action" against that country. He emphasized that the United States would repeat the raid if necessary.

According to the NBC television company, one more aircraft carrier, the Enterprise, will join this week the forces of the U.S. 6th Fleet used to stage bandit attacks on Libya. This will be essential in the event of a new attack on Libya, NBC emphasized.

One of the tasks of the U.S. bombing raid on Libya was to kill the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and estabilized the situation in that country with a view to installing a new government suitable to the United States, as the White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan frankly admitted.

Anti-Libyan statements of administration officials are intensifying the chauvinistic frenzy in the United States. In a fit of jingoism, supporters of the cult of strength are destroying French-made goods and foodstuffs in retaliation for the refusal of the French Government to let U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers based in Great Britain fly through France's air space.

At the same time certain quarters in the U.S. are coming to realize that the attack on Libya in the final analysis boomeranged at the United States showing the Reagan administration in the shameful role of a killer of children, women and other innocent Libyan civilians. The U.S. bombing raids on Libya will seriously damage America's interests in the Arab world, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote.

NEW YORK TIMES columnist Anthony Lewis wrote that the U.S. attack on Libya left the United States and its allies "profoundly divided." There are more worries in Western Europe, he emphasized, about Reagan's unilateral interventionism -- in Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola -- and about the Rambo talk.

One of the graphic examples that Lewis is right came when former British Prime Minister Edward Health gave an interview to the NBC television company. He said that Libya posed no threat of any kind to the United States, and that the American action could not be justified from the standpoint of the United Nations Charter. Britons fear, the former British premier said, that such an escalation of military action could lead to a nuclear holocaust.

Reagan's 'Rambo Style' Noted

LD212052 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 21 Apr 86

["Alarming Parallels" -- TASS indentifier]

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Sergey Solovyev writes:

The world in which we live is fragile. It has become even more brittle after the piratic strikes of U.S. planes on Libya. The United States has thus taken one more step toward the abyss.

There have been many cases in history when whole states gripped by chauvinistic hysteria, led by extremely irresponsible, fanatical politicians, rushed into the abyss of militaristic ventures.

Everyone knows how all this ended. The trouble is that not all are capable of learning the lessons of history. This is shown patently enough by the militaristic attitudes now prevailing in the USA and particularly by Ronald Reagan's record as the President of the United States.

The military occupation of tiny Grenada, barbarous bombing strikes on Lebanon and Libya, the mining of Nicaraguan ports, the stirring up of regional conflicts in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the masterminding of military coups in independent countries, the assassinations of undesirable politicians -- the mere list of these military-political, subversive and terroristic actions staged during Ronald Reagan's presidency suggests alarming historical parallels.

Just as was the case in the 30's, West European countries, lulled by 'peaceable' assurances, this time coming from their transoceanic ally, try not to irritate the President too much by lamentations about his peace threatening policy. Nevertheless, even the United States allies show the growing concern over his interventionism in Lebanon, Nicaragua, Angola, and also over his pronouncements in Rambo's style, as the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES remarks today.

The character of the latest U.S. hits, Rambo, look evil even on the screen from which he proclaims the cult of crude violence. and appearing in the international scene as a President of a strong power he would be simply dangerous.

President Reagan said once again the other day that the United States needs arms forces unmatched for strength. [sentence as received] In this connection, in view of the ever growing aggressiveness of the United States, it is easy to imagine what 'Rambo' obsessed with the idea of star wars and, moreover, possessing lethal space arms could do to our small and brittle planet. It is only difficult to realize why they in Bonn, London, Paris, Rome, and other capitals are so eager to help that character, gripped with 'military-political insanity' to obtain such weapons.

U.S. 'Lying' To Justify Raid

LD211723 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] "A dead end" -- this phrase most correctly represents the situation in which the Washington administration has turned following this bandit raid on Libya. Trying to get out of this blind alley, Washington is making a fuss, shouting at its obstinate allies, and shamelessly lying, trying to assert that the Soviet Union allegely was invited to all but cooperate by jointly preventing, so they say, the terrorist act in West Berlin -- the act which served as a pretext for the attack on Libya. But do you not see, the Russians refused, and that left the United States no choice but to take military action against Libya. There is so much lying in this view that it is even ridiculous and embarassing to refute it.

In the first place, no intelligible evidence has been presented by Washington so far on Libya's role in the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque. In the second place, if we say that we believe Washington and suppose the Americans knew beforehand about the planned blast in the discotheque and warned the Russians, then the question arises: Where is the logic? Why then did the Americans not prevent the explosion? Why did U.S. servicemen continue to frequent this ill-fated discotheque? Many of them were injured and one was killed.

It turns out that -- let us work this one out -- the U.S. authorities, knowing beforehand about the explosion, warned Moscow, but for some reason did not consider it possible to warn their own fellow citizens and thus knowingly put them in the firing line -- one even died. How can the administration now look the relatives of those who suffered in the eye? As you can see, Washington is in some difficulty here trying to make its stories tally and tie in. The shamelessness and cynicism of the people who, foaming at the mouth, have thrown themselves into the struggle against terrorism, are striking. At the same time as the -- literally a few days before this -- quote heroic act end quote against women and children in Libya, these same Washington people, foaming at the mouth, tried to achieve an allocation of resources to aid the Nicaraguan terrorists -- the contras.

History of U.S. 'Banditry' Noted

LD180311 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Nikolay Chigir writes:

Today, just as exactly 25 years ago, the whole world is indignant in connection with acts of international banditry by the U.S. Government. Today's victim of this piratical aggression is Libya. A quarter of a century ago, the United States organized criminal armed intervention against Cuba.

The time separating these two events, which shook mankind with their severity and perfidy, is considerable. But, as we can see, little has changed in the policy of the biggest imperialist state. As then, now too, the Washington leadership puts its trust only in force, in the law of the fist, in order to achieve its hegemonistic purposes, brazenly trampling on the principles and the very spirit of the UN Charter and international law at the same time.

Now, just as then, the ruling circles in the United States are obsessed with hatred for peoples who have liberated themselves from the imperialist yoke, and for countries which reject U.S. diktat and decisively defend their legitimate right to national independence and sovereignty. Now, just as then, attempts to realize the imperial ambitions of the White House brought and are bringing people death, calamity, and suffering.

We recall what monstrous weapons from their arsenal of imperialist policy the Washington leadership resorted to in reprisal against the Cuban revolution. The CIA and other U.S. special services organized dozens of plots aiming to kill Cuban leaders. They trained, armed, and sent groups of terrorists out to Cuba. By the hand of CIA agents, there were explosions, arson attacks, and other sinister crimes, making victims of many Cuban civilians.

The culmination of the United States aggressive actions against Cuba was the armed intervention by Washington's hired army in the Playa Hiron area, beginning on 17 April 1961, which was preceded by an air bombardment of a number of Cuban towns. But before 3 days had passed, the aggressors were completely defeated.

This was the first major defeat for U.S. imperialism in the Western Hemisphere. Never before, in all the long history of its expansionist policy in Latin America, had the United States met with such a powerful rebuff as that delivered by the people of Cuba. U.S. ruling circles, which had acquired great experience in intervening in the countries of the continent, did not doubt that their military adventure would succeed. But they badly miscalculated. They ignored the indestructible will of the Cuban people to defend their revolutionary gains, nor of their unexampled heroism and unshakable cohesion around the revolutionary government headed by Fidel Castro; nor did they take into account the mighty power of the international solidarity with Cuba, in the front rank of which stood the USSR and the other countries of socialism, which stand there to this day.

The lesson the United States learned at Playa Hiron is extremely instructive. As we see, however, Washington does not wish to draw the correct conclusions from it. The basically aggressive course vis-a-vis independent developing countries has, since the accession of the present U.S. Administration, assumed an extremely dangerous nature for the cause of world peace. Washington's policy of international terrorism, illegality, and arbitrary behavior, of which the aggression against Libya is a specific manifestation today, with the undeclared war against Nicaragua, is one of provoking regional conflicts, perpetuating confrontation, and balancing on the brink of war. But in the final analysis, such a policy turns against its makers, as is evidence by such events as the failure of the U.S. intervention in Cuba in April 1961 and its defeat in the dirty Vietnam adventure.

U.S. 'Crime' Scored

GF171416 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. State Terrorism in the Middle East"]

[Text] Dear listeners: U.S. imperialism has committed a new crime against the people of Libya. The carrier-based aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the U.S. F-111 bomber aircraft, which took off from airfields in Great Britain, have savagely bombarded Tripoli and Banghazi in Libya. The raids carried out by U.S. aircraft were repeated several times. Dozens of innocent people, including foreign nationals, have died as a result of the bombardments.

The highwayman-like raid on Libya is a continuation of the U.S. policy of aggression against the nonaligned countries, including Iran. This policy is being pursued under the false pretense of, God forbid, struggling against international terrorism. Washington has included Libya, Iran, and a number of other developing countries in the list of, God forbid, the confederation of terrorist states and has given itself the right to resort to vindictive measures against them. The truth, however, is that the gangster-like imperialist policy pursued by Washington is the main source of international terrorism.

The bombing of Libyan cities by the U.S. militarists has been assessed in the world as an example of the U.S. state terrorism policy aimed at restoring the position of U.S. imperialism in the developing countries -- a position lost as a result of the blows dealt to it by the peoples' national liberation movements. Observers have pointed out that after the fall of the shah of Iran a discussion began in Washington on what can be called as the Vietnam syndrome -- that is, on the question of removing the negative outcome of developments in Vietnam and on the possibility of actively interfering in local developments. For example, the Rapid Deployment Force was created to be used as an instrument for such an interference. This force consists of about 300,000 troops. A fleet of U.S. warships spearheaded by the aircraft carrier Nimitz has been ordered to approach Iranian shores. As pointed out by the French [word indistinct] newspaper LE MONDE, this decision was adopted 3 months before the Americans were taken as hostages in Tehran and 6 months before the incidents concerning Afghanistan.

However, many Americans naively do not believe in the consistency of developments. Nevertheless, the fact that Washington has intensified its state terrorism policy indicates the uneasiness felt by these circles over the direction taken by international developments -- one which conflicts with the scenario of the ruling U.S. circles. In fact, the pro-American puppet regime in Sudan fell and the U.S. agents Duvalier and Marcos were ousted from Haiti and the Philippines during the term of office of the current U.S. Administration. The U.S. militarists also suffered a serious defeat in Lebanon. However, all these defeats have failed to awaken Washington. It is because of this that it resorts to new adventures which threaten international peace.

It is clear that the U.S. highwayman-like operation in the western Mediterranean took into consideration the situation in the Near and the Middle East. The disputes between the Arabs and Israel and Iran and Iraq have not yet been resolved. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the U.S. action against Libya, which is within the framework of the U.S. state terrorism policy, came at the time of an escalation in the Iran-Iraq dispute. Washington and its strategic ally Tel Aviv hope that the Iran-Iraq war will continue so that these two Muslim countries will be unable to make worthy contributions to the struggle waged by the peoples in the near and the Middle East against imperialism's policy of usurpation. Under the circumstances, the highwayman-like attack on Libya should be a warning to the ruling circles in Iran and Iraq. The two sides must put aside their differences and agree to an immediate cease-fire. This may be their most effective expression of solidarity with Libya which has falled victim to U.S. imperialism's highwayman-like policy.

As for the Soviet people, they share the wrath and indignation of all peoples, including those of the Iranian people, over the U.S. highwayman-like action against Libya. In its statement on 15 April, our government, which reflects the will of the Soviet peoples, categorically condemned the U.S. aggressive and highwayman-like action against Libya, which is a UN member and a sovereign country. It demanded the immediate termination of this action. The Soviet Government's statement said: Otherwise, the Soviet Union will be forced to draw appropriate conclusions which will take the future into consideration.

Reagan Shows 'Artificial Bravado'

LD180833 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] Libya: New details of the piratical raid by the United States on Tripoli and Banghazi are becoming known. AFP reports the United States dropped 100 tons of bombs. Pilots were given the order not to take risks and to attempt to avoid bombing civilian buildings near the target. The source of this information is the Pentagon -- so it is impossible to trust it. Nevertheless, the fact that it was released is a sign. At a time of general indignation at Washington's actions, the United States is trying to downplay the scale of the aggression and to justify the destruction of inhabited areas. In the words of U.S. representatives, who wish to remain anonymous, pilots dropped the death-bearing load on civilian districts only because they were evading fire from the Libyan air defense.

According to which law, one wonders, did the United States carry out the strike against this sovereign state? I point out that the UN Charter forbids the use of force in international relations. The United States is not simply a member of the United Nations, but a great power, a permanent member of the Security Council, which bears special responsibility for the maintenance of universal peace.

We won this fight with terrorism, the U.S. President announced during the last 24 hours. The White House continues to attempt to justify the raid without there being any proof confirming Libya's involvement in the explosion at a West Berlin discotheque frequented by U.S. soldiers stationed in the FRG. Libya has categorically rejected these conjectures. In the ensuing situation, the bravado with which the President spoke of winning the fight looks artificial. Of all members of the world community, in the words of the United States itself, only three -- Israel, Britain, and Canada -- have dared to come out in solidarity with the pirate raid. This is not winning, but a major political defeat for Washington and a defeat which is logical, brought about by U.S. neoglobalist policy and its approach to solving pressing international problems.

Raid Keeps With 'Militant Policy'

LD180317 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Now Radio Moscow's Viktor Ivanov comments on the claim of the U.S. Administration that the raid on Libya was an isolated action that allegedly followed the recent terrorist acts in Western Europe. This claim is intended to divert attention from a wish of Washington to continue using force to solve problems in the world. In this context, the raid on Libya is in keeping with the militarist policy pursued by the United States Administration. It is a link in the chain of provocations against universal peace.

The American raid on Tripoli and Banghazi to which civilians including children fell victim is yet another manifestation of Washington's hostile policy towards the countries that pursue an independent course. Middle East countries adjacent to Libya have more than once suffered from American weapons. Battleship New Jersey attacked them with shells, thousands of kilograms each, and Israeli aircraft dropped bombs on them and fired rockets at them. All those weapons were labeled made in USA. All were intended to kill civilians.

The bombing of Libya, the shelling of Lebanon, the aggression against Grenada and other actions of this kind pursue two aims. One is to punish the disobedient, the other to accustom the rest of the world to the thought that the United States has the right to use force wherever and whenever it finds suitable. The United States is trying to reanimate the law of the jungle with the aim of up-to-date weapons of mass annihilation. Who can guarantee that methods of this kind will not be used tomorrow to establish a so-called new order in Nicaragua or any other country? The events show this policy of neoglobalism (?both) a threat not only to nations independent of the United States but also Washington's close allies. The example of Britain shows many of them are not only the nuclear hostages of America, but also potential supporters of the policy of international terrorism as Washington views them.

The American bases in these countries also mean a constant risk of involvement in the conflict that the United States has mounted despite their interests. There is another fairly dangerous aspect about the American raid on Libya. Using weapons in various parts of the world. Washington fans regional conflicts and creates more hotbeds of tension. The policy of neoglobalism provides for wider use of American force. This is fraught with a further aggravation of the explosive situation in the world.

Washington has rejected the Soviet proposal for nuclear disarmament but it has continued nuclear tests and is speeding the development of weapons for star wars. The raid on Libya is a logical follow-up.

U.S. Criticizes Allies

LD181430 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Reagan administration has criticized its allies for failing to cooperate fully in the American raids. The President is (?set) to make this issue a top priority of the Tokyo economic summit in May. With the exception of Great Britain, which agreed to be a launching pad for the raid, only Federal Germany gave verbal support to it. However, it was worded so cautiously that instead of being a clear backing it was rather a demonstration of subervience. Speaking about those allies who had cooperated in the slaughter, President Reagan said that they had earned the lasting respect and friendship of the American people, unquote. With only Britain and Federal Germany at his side, the President said nothing about France, Italy, Greece, the Netherlands and others who condemned the United States. What have they earned for showing foresight?

Today the United States shoots from the hip using long-range F-111's based in Great Britian; tomorrow, hotheads in Washington will concoct something else to justify the bombing of oil fields in Libya or some other place. That, as some U.S. officials already hint, will require the use of strategic B-52 bombers. The day after tomorrow they'll come up with yet another story and will ask for a more severe reprisal. Isn't this climbing the ladder all the way up to pushing the nuclear button? And is there any guarantee that with the help of some overzealous allies, the White House will not go that far?

U.S. 'State Terrorism' Cited

LD190154 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Terrorism on All Azimuths -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS — TASS Political News Analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The United States piratic attack on Libya is the most glaring violation of international law and human morality since the U.S. invasion of Grenada. This is how the

air strikes at the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi, including their residential districts, dealt at President Reagan's order are assessed all over the world.

While declaring that they are combating "international terrorism", the Washington leaders, by their crimes against Libya, have confirmed their adherence to the policy of "state terrorism", to the aggressive "neoglobalism" doctrine again. The only difference of this doctrine from the previous imperialist doctrines of the White House is that gunboat diplomacy has been replaced with aircraft carrier diplomacy. Terrorist actions instigated from the banks of the Potomac develop into genocide, into extermination of peaceful people of foreign countries.

Since 1981, the United States has spent no less than 150 million dollars on the export of counterrevolution to Nicaragua and some 15 thousand Nicaraguans were killed. Washington's undeclared war in Central America takes the toll of ever more lives every day.

In the Middle East, the Reagan administration encourages Zionist Israel to ever new terrorist actions against neighbouring Arab countries. "Stinger" missiles and other up-to-date kinds of armaments are supplied by the United States to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists in Angola. Through its "privileged ally", the racist Republic of South Africa, the United States CIA backs terrorists from the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] in Mozambique. The damage caused by terrorists' subversive actions to Frontline States amounts to at least 12 billion dollars.

The information about the losses of the Afghan people at the hands of counterrevolutionaries directed by Washington was issued in Kabul the other day. The bandits destroyed and burnt down dozens of enterprises, over 2,000 schools, a large number of medical centres, hundreds of mosques. They destroyed 14 thousand kilometres of telephone lines and about 50 percent of electric transmission lines. The total damage caused by counterrevolutionaries runs into nearly 40 billion Afghani.

All this clearly confirms the United States essentially agressive approach to indefendent developing countries which assumes ever more bellicose nature with every day and increasingly threatens peace.

Operation Violated Executive Order

LD182144 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- By TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev.

As Washington is getting more and more hysterical about so-called international terrorism it is appropriate to ask now: but who are genuine terrorists?

It is only natural that the objective criteria for making judgement on that point should be hard facts, not malicious lies of the White House.

And let us begin not with its false declarations, but with one document, dated December 1981. It is called the President's Executive Order No. 12333 and is intended to regulate operations of intelligence agencies of the United States. The document was issued and signed personally by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The order has a clause which says among other things that not a single person in the service of the United States or acting on instructions of the U.S. Government must take part in a murder or a conspiracy to murder.

A commendable instruction!

Since the U.S. President and the secretary of state, just as the secretary of defense and the CIA director are in the service of the United States of America, Executive Order No. 12333 naturally applies to them too. Let us now see how they observe it.

High-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration publicly admitted with unconcealed cynicism that one of the main objectives of the U.S. Air Force bombing raids on Libya was to kill the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and if that plan failed -- to provoke a coup d'etat in that country. This is precisely what the executive order in question categorically prohibits. The operation had been planned in detail and long in advance. Many a specialist in dirty undertakings of that kind were involved in its drafting. In other words, that was a bona fide conspiracy of members of the U.S. Government against the government of another country, a conspiracy to murder!

On the eve of the terrorist act the U.S. President, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, the CIA director and the chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff discussed all the details of the operation amid strictest secrecy and sanctioned it. The outcome of the air bombing of Tripoli attests to the fact that the air pirates were painstakingly trying to hunt down their prey. It is appropriate to recall that back in 1981 (the year when Executive Order No. 12333 was issued) the CIA began to implement a plan, approved at the highest level, for the physical liquidation of the leader of the Libyan revolution.

As to the "thou shalt not kill' clause in the order, it is nothing else than a cynical trick devised to mislead public opinion. In reality the present administration is pursuing the policy of state terrorism, using the entire military might of the country, not self-made explosives, for that purpose.

U.S. Hoped To Kill Al-Qadhdhafi

LD191157 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 18 TASS -- One of the chief objectives of the U.S. air raid on Tripoli was to eliminate the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

THE WASHINGTON POST quoted informed administration officials as saying that "the U.S. bombing raid on Libya was planned with hopes that Al-Qadhdhafi would be killed."

That was why the principal target of the raid was his residence, according to the officials.

"We hoped we would get him," one U.S. official involved in planning the raid said. The newspaper reported that National Security Council officials had even drafted a statement which described Al-Qadhdhafi's death as "fortuitous."

The reservation was made in the draft because the administration's action contradicted American laws banning the organization and preparation of attempts on the life of foreign public and political figures.

The United States, incidentally, never adhered to the regulations, but turned assassinations into one of the forms of subversive activity against sovereign nations.

According to numerous confessions by former American intelligence officers, Washington was involved in such terrorist acts as the murder of Price Lumumba, prime minister of the Republic of the Congo; Eduardo Mondlane, chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO); Salvador Allende, president of Chile; and Solomon Bandaranaike, prime minister of Ceylon.

Repeated attempts were made on the life of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, Egyptian President Gamal 'Abd al-Nasir and other foreign statesmen.

The United States has assumed the right to remove the leaders of sovereign nations whose policy Washington did not like. The White House employed these methods in the past and is going to use them in the future, totally disregarding international law and the laws of its own country.

U.S. Uses 'Misinformation'

LD182334 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The United States Administration has been resorting to crude misinformation in a bid to neutralize the outbreak of anger around the world following American air strikes on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. Viktor Ivanov now looks at Washington's version of the attacks and eyewitness accounts. The United States Defense Department report issued on Friday was still another attempt to mislead world public opinion. A Pentagon spokesman, Mr Robert Sims, as he commented on the report at a news conference, claimed that bombing raids had been made only against military targets, that the pilots coped excellently with their mission and that civilian targets were not hit. Mr Sims also alleged that the only bomb that had hit a residential area fell from a damaged bomber which failed to return to base. This is the official version from Washington. However, it starts crumbling when confronted with facts.

Eyewitnesses have been saying that the main victims of the attacks were peaceful civilians, including children. A business consultant for an Italian firm said this upon his arrival in Rome from Tripoli: The Americans bombed houses, there's no doubt about it. I myself helped bring a Libyan child out of the rubble. I'm angry because I saw children killed. I have children, it froze my blood, Mr (?Paris) said, and added: The real tragedy is what was done at 2.00 that morning by the Americans. This is a criminal act, that is real terrorism.

It's clear that a bomb dropped by accident would not cause such extensive damage. However, this is not the only fact that exposes as falsehood Washington's version of the consequences of the attack. Statements by the Pentagon spokesman Robert Sims that the raid on Libya was the only one of the kind in United States military history have nothing to do with the proof itself. The air strike against residential areas of Libya cities merely adds one more line to the war crimes record of the United States and that record includes the cold-blood destruction of a civilian hospital in Grenada, carpet bombings of Vietnam, and the atom bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

FURTHER ANALYSIS OF JAPAN-USSR COOPERATION TALKS

Aristov Meets Businessmen

LD200520 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., received the leaders of a delegation of the Japanese business community staying in Moscow in connection with the 10th joint meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and Japano-Soviet committees for economic cooperation.

During the meeting the sides discussed prospects for the development of bilateral relations and noted that the meeting in Moscow was an important step in promoting economic Soviet-Japanese ties.

Talks Assessed Positively

LD190535 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- The 10th joint meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committee for Economic Cooperation was held in Moscow on April 15-17.

The sides noted with satisfaction that such meetings played an important part in expanding and promoting bilateral trade and economic contacts, and pledged to make efforts to scale them up.

In order to define more accurately the prospects for business relations between the two countries, the Soviet side proposed to hold talks with a view to signing an inter-governmental agreement on the principles governing economic cooperation and in order to draft its long-term program.

The sides also reviewed the progress of realization of a series of existing general agreements.

The meeting also discussed ways for expanding supplies of Soviet products with a higher degree of sophistication to Japan, including machines and equipment that meet the world standards, as well as high-quality intermediate products. This will assist in correcting the disbalance that has taken shape in reciprocal trade.

The sides took note of the importance of Japan's commercial and industrial exhibition to be held in Moscow next October.

The joint meeting was positively appraised at a news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents. It was emphasized that the further development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries would promote goodneighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

KYODO Comments on Meeting

OW171311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 17 KYODO — Japan's private committee for business cooperation with the Soviet Union and its Soviet counterpart wound up their three-day 10th joint session here Thursday with a joint statement confirming both sides' readiness to explore new forms of cooperation.

The statement specifically mentioned the possibility of coproduction ventures and advanced scientific and technological exchanges for the purpose of further developing trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union pointed out the possibility of expanding the bilateral trade and economic relations in the context of its 12th five-year plan starting this year and its long-term social and economic development plan until the year 2000, the statement said.

Japanese business delegates said the conference has opened bright prospects for expansion of bilateral trade. They said the Soviet side displayed a positive readiness to step up economic and technical exchanges with Japan as a means of revitalizing its own economy. They were especially impressed by a Soviet proposal for joint ventures with Japan for processing food and wood in the Far East as a new form of economic cooperation. This was taken as an apparent indication of a new tack in the Soviet Union's external economic policy under its new leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Japanese sources said.

The next joint session will be held in Japan next year at a time yet to be fixed.

The large scale of the Japanese business delegation -- more than 230 members -- reflected a keen interest in the conference, the first to be held since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power.

At the meeting, the Soviet Union asked Japan to supply techniques for saving resources and energy, and extend technical cooperation in wide-ranging fields, such as chemicals, automobiles, machine tools, construction materials, home appliances and medical care, under its new five-year plan. Talks on specific deals will follow the conference, the sources said.

It was agreed that a basic contract for the fourth project for development of forestry resources will be signed by the end of this year so that the five-year project will start next year. The project calls for exporting logs and timber to Japan from the Far East and Siberia in exchange for development equipment and materials.

The conference also confirmed Japanese acceptance of coal developed in south Yakutia and Japanese cooperation in a port expansion project. But regarding a joint project for development of natural gas on the continental shelf off Sakhalin north of Japan, both sides merely agreed to continue consultations because the project itself has to be reexamined as a result of a sharp fall in crude oil prices worldwide.

The Soviet Union also made it clear that two major chemical complex projects will be scaled down and will be undertaken mainly with domestically procured equipment and materials. This will force Japanese firms, which have submitted tenders for the projects, to change their plans, the sources said.

Benefits of Japan-USSR Trade Noted

LD190848 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov:

The business community and broad public circles in Japan, according to press reports, have showed lively interest in a joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation in Moscow.

The keen attention given to the meeting was underlined by the unusually representative make-up of the Japanese delegation there, which consisted of 237 people, including the presidents of major firms, the heads of commercial and economic organizations and a large group of experts.

Judging by commentaries in today's Japanese press, the work done by the conference is assessed positively in Japan. Its results are seen as a fresh impetus to improving commercial and economic ties between the two countries. Special stress is being made on the initiative of the Soviet side which has suggested very promising new forms of cooperation.

The newspaper MAINICHI said, for instance, that the policy of accelerating economic growth, which has been adopted in the USSR, opens a qualitatively new phase in Soviet-Japanese cooperation. The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, which is close to Japanese business quarters, said, for its part, that the approach demonstrated by the sides at the conference can mark major change in the nature of Japanese-Soviet business relations.

The conference was the 10th such meeting since the formation of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation. Their contribution to developing mutually beneficial cooperation is indubitable.

The committees have played an important role in the discussion of a number of major projects, some of which are already being carried out. If in 1983 and 1984 Japanese-Soviet cooperation showed a certain slump, it was explained by interference by external forces. After Washington had imposed its "sanctions" against the USSR, those were joined by Tokyo. Japanese firms lost a number of lucrative contracts as a result, which cost them a total of nearly five billion roubles in missed profits. As early as last year, however, the negative trends in Japanese-Soviet trade were overcome.

Soviet Foreign Minister Edvard Shevardnadze's visit to Japan early this year and the resumption of political consultations between the two countries have created favourable conditions also for broader economic cooperation between them.

The decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, which has set the course for the development of the Soviet Union in the next five years and over a longer-range perspective, have made for a significant increase in the activity of those in Japan who advocate stable and wide-ranging trade and economic relations with the USSR on a long-term footing.

In Japan they cannot but realize the significance of such ties also as an important political factor facilitating stronger relations of goodneighbourliness and better mutual understanding. The Soviet Union rejects any forms of discrimination in trade and economic fields, any kinds of embargoes and bans whose ruinous impact has been felt also by some Japanese firms. Extensive and mutually advantageous Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation not liable to time-serving considerations meets the national interests of both countries.

Japan Trade Official Interviewed

LD180940 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- "The Japanese business circles would want to consolidate in practice the latest positive changes in the development of bilateral relations.

For this it is necessary to expand and strengthen constant working contacts between Soviet and Japanese partners", a TASS correspondent was told by Mitsuo Uemura, president of the board of directors of "Sumitomo Corporation", one of the biggest trade partners of Soviet organizations from among Japanese firms. Mitsuo Uemura is a member of the Japanese delegation at the 10th conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation.

"At present we witness a tendency towards an upswing of Japanese-Soviet trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation", Mitsuo Uemura noted. "This was facilitated to a considerable extent by the new five-year agreements on trade turnover and payments between Japan and the USSR for the period of 1986-1990, signed in January this year, and also by the first intergovernmental consultations on questions of developing bilateral trade and economic relations on the level of deputy ministers of the two countries, held last month in Moscow", he said.

"Sumitomo Corporation" is maintaining stable business ties with Soviet organizations for already more than twenty years. In recent years it firmly holds first place among Japanese companies in the trade with Soviet partners. The bulk of the firm's export to the USSR is formed by products of ferrous metallurgy: ferrous rolled stock and pipes for oil and gas pipelines. In addition to this "Sumitomo Corporation" supplies to the Soviet market various machinery and equipment, textiles and chemicals.

In turn, the Japanese firms buys in the Soviet Union non-ferrous metals, timber, coking coal, cotton and various chemicals. The firm is a participant in the general agreements on developing the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East.

In 1985 the trade turnover between "Sumitomo Corporation" and Soviet foreign trade associations amounted to 670 billion dollars. "This is by far not the limit", Mitsuo Uemura stressed, "considering the economic potential of Japan and the Soviet Union and also their mutual interest in further developing trade and economic ties."

DPRK OFFICIAL HITS US-ROK 'MILITARIST PREPARATIONS'

PM160947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Denunciation of Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr -- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, has issued a statement expressing concern at South Korea's actions aimed at aggravating the antagonism between North and South and fuelling tension on the Korean peninsula. He drew the attention of the South Korean side to the proposal, put forward by the DPRK in April 1985, to begin talks between the DPRK and South Korean parliaments, above all to conclude a declaration on nonaggression between North and South.

The head of the DPRK parliament denounced the militarist preparations of the United Stated and South Korean on the far-fetched pretext of the "threat from the north." It is essential, he stressed, to put an end to the occupation of the south of the country by U.S. troops and to seek to unite Korea.

Yang Hyong-sop expressed the hope that the governments and parliaments of all countries will support the DPRK's initiatives aimed at safeguarding peace in Korea.

REPORTAGE ON CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY'S VISIT TO GDR

Gorbachev Visits Collective

LD211139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] One of the GDR's major engineering combines is named after 7 October, the day the republic was founded. Today the CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which is taking part in the work of the 11th SED Congress, visited the combine's main enterprise in Berlin, which employs more than 20,000 workers. The delegation was accompanied by Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin city party committee.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited several shops at the works, where powerful grinders and entire automated lines and production sections are assembled. Almost half of the combine's output, which enjoys popularity in world markets, is supplied to the Soviet Union. Berlin's 7 October Works has long been fruitfully cooperating with Moscow's Red Proletariat Engineering Association. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev talked to workers and interested himself in their life and work and the prospects for expanding cooperation between our two countries in such an important industry as machine tool manufacture.

In one shop the CPSU delegation was asked to make an entry in the team log of a leading collective. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed the hope that they would score new labor achievements.

Following the viewing of the works, a rally took place on a shop floor. Neblung, SED Central Committee Party organizer at the works, warmly welcomed the Soviet comrades. Grinder Lachenmayer described how the works' collective fulfilled the precongress pledges. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered a speech. Next the CPSU delegation was presented with a commemorative red banner with Ernst Thaelmann's portrait.

Comments on Summit, Libya

LD211232 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Speech by Soviet leader Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to workers at the 7 October machine tool combine factory in East Berlin on 21 April -- from the "Novosti" newscast; recorded]

[Text] Greetings, dear comrades! Our delegation, which is taking part in the 11th SED Congress, takes great pleasure in being guests of the 7 October Works collective, one of the GDR's leading machine tool engineering works. In your presence, let me extend to you and all working people of the Republic fraternal greetings and a wish for new successes in the construction of a developed socialist society on behalf of the Soviet working class and all our people. [applause] The 11th congress of your party is adding up impressive results achieved in all spheres of life. Great prospects have been revealed in the report to the congress that was delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker and in the delegates' speeches. It can be seen even now that the congress will give new momentum to the confident move forward by the Republic of German workers and peasants. This is important not only for you, its citizen-builders: Just like the achievements of the other fraternal countries, the GDR's successes strengthen the positions of socialism and graphically demonstrate its capabilities and advantages.

What your works comprises and how it operates was described by the combine's general director, Heinz Warzeche, who spoke at the congress and here during our visit to the enterprise. We have seen with our own eyes that it is interesting; we also learned this from our conversations during an inspection of certain shops. Our general impression is good: There is a feeling that a precise labor rhythm is being maintained at the enterprise and that much attention is being devoted to the modernization of production processes. From this comes the high quality of the enterprise's output, including the machine tools it supplies to the Soviet Union. I wish to thank your collective for its conscientious fulfillment of our orders. From my heart I congratulate you, comrades, on receiving the Banner of Honor of the SED Central Committee for outstanding achievements in the socialist competition in honor of the 11th party congress. [applause]

Speaking at this meeting here, I would first of all like to talk about what the life of our country is based on, about what the Soviet people are thinking. I recently visited enterprises in a number of towns in the Volga Basin area. The main thing I took away with me from the numerous meetings and conversations was the conviction that the working people have interpreted as their own most vital interest the course of the 27th CPSU Congress toward acceleration of socioeconomic development. Our people understand that it is necessary to work in a new way; they want to work in a new way and are not afraid of restructuring.

The essence and meaning of this restructuring can perhaps best be shown through a specific example. The USSR's Lada car enjoys quite a good reputation both in our country and abroad. It is apparently also in demand in the GDR. But now an average or even good standard is not enough. When I met with the Volga motor vehicle works collective, I asked them: Why should you, comrades, not try to rise to the level of those who lay down the laws of motor vehicle design? We now have at our disposal everything necessary to take the foremost positions in scientific and technical progress, not only in individual directions, but also, to speak, on all fronts. We are approaching this task in a very serious manner, giving deep thought to the entire complex of problems.

The party poses the issue as follows: Everyone must at his workplace labor with all his strength, knowledge, and skill, showing the maximum economy and thrift. This demands a restructuring of psychology on the part of not only leaders but also all working people: rejecting conservatism and routine and adopting an orientation towards creativity and goals and an innovative approach to problems.

The other side of the matter is this: In conditions when our enterprises are gaining financial autonomy, when the scope for their independent maneuvering is being substantially broadened, the role of the labor collectives is also being sharply enhanced. This means that it is not enough for the worker to know how to carry out his own immediate task; he must also have a mastery of economic knowledge and must more boldly grasp the levers of management.

The task we have now started to tackle will demand no little exertion of strength. But we are confident of success. History has more than once posed difficult tasks before the Soviet working class and the working people of the country. Under the guidance of their own Communist Party, they have coped with them honorably and will cope with them now.

I would like to stress that we attribute important significance in our plans to interaction with our friends and comrades at arms, the peoples of the socialist community countries. Such interaction has enabled all of us over the past decades to overcome difficulties and attain outstanding results. Now this can and must manifest itself even more widely and yield a much greater return.

This applies in full to our relations with, to the relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR. You are aware that yesterday I had a conversation with Comrade Erich Honecker. We reviewed the links between our parties and countries, and concluded with great satisfaction that cooperation is developing successfully, and friendship between our peoples is being built on a firm foundation. [applause]

Comrades, many of you have no doubt been to the Soviet Union and we invite those who have not to come see how our country lives. You will have an opportunity to learn about the Soviet people's warm and fraternal feelings for the GDR's working people. [applause]

We could immediately organize a friendship train.

[Unidentified speaker in German] We could immediately organize a friendship treaty here. [laughter and applause]

Soviet-GDR cooperation in production already has a history of substance, but we must initially look at what we have achieved thus far. The prospects here are broad. I have in mind both the bilateral program for economic and scientific and technical cooperation and our joint participation in the integrated program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-countries. We will have more direct cooperation in production and direct cooperation at the enterprise level.

The implementation of all our joint plans depends on the active work of the governments, the economic organs, and scientific establishments. However, its success will ultimately be decided in production, in the labor collectives. I want to call on you, dear friends, to apply your knowledge and your talents, your workers' gumption, to the cause of scientific and technical integration and the development of new and progressive forms of cooperation. [applause]

I am confident that the creative interaction of workers, engineers, and scientists of the USSR and the GDR will bring remarkable new fruit. [applause]

Comrades! We are living in a complicated, contradictory, and diverse world. Each people, each country has its own problems and concerns, but for all those on earth there is no cause more important than removing the nuclear threat, ending the arms race, and consolidating peace. [applause]

If there were people who still harbored doubts as to who is truly to blame for the current aggravation of tension, the latest events have brought complete clarity; namely it is the U.S. imperialist policy in all its manifestations. In its desire to turn history back, imperialism is placing its stake increasing openly on force, interference in the affairs of free peoples, and state terrorism. Nicaragua is living at the end of a gun barrel; support for the cutthroats in Angola, bandit groups in Afghanistan, and the bloody Pol Pot people in Cambodia has reached an unprecedented scale. It is a question of open acts of violence against sovereign states in each case and attempts to overthrow legitimate governments. These and other actions of the same kind lay bare the aggressive nature of the policy that those in Washington proudly call neoglobalism. Look at the excesses that the U.S. Administration has committed against Libya. In implementing its piratical action against that country, the United States not only failed to take notice of world public opinion, but of the majority of its NATO allies as well. The policy of social revenge is the primary source of military danger in Europe.

Since the days of Churchill, imperialism's ideologists have not ceased to assert that the communists divided Europe. The truth, however, lies elsewhere: It was not the socialist countries that began the political division of Europe into two opposed blocs. If there are those in the West who have forgotten this, let me remind them that the Warsaw treaty was signed 6 years after the creation of the aggressive NATO bloc. The main account for the deepening of the division of Europe today should be presented to those who have transformed it into a field for nuclear missile confrontation, who place question marks over the Yalta and Potsdam agreements which laid down the foundations for the postwar era on our continent, and by those who create obstacles for the free development of trade and cooperation and other forms of collaboration by means of discriminatory lists and other restrictions.

To counterbalance this position of the United States and its zealous assistants, the socialist countries are working in a practical manner in favor of European cooperation and are advancing a far-reaching program for overcoming the division. It was at their initiative that the conference took place in Helsinki where the Final Act was adopted that points out real ways to unify the continent on a peaceful foundation based on equal rights.

We confirm the statement of the willingness to undertake the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, or, for a start, at least the military organizations of both alliances. We consider it urgently necessary to free Europe from medium-range nuclear weapons. Our new proposals open up broad opportunities for a radical reduction of conventional arms on the European Continent from the Atlantic to the Urals. [applause] Our countries advocate surmounting artificial barriers in the economic sphere; developing mutually beneficial relations between CEMA and the EEC; and all-European cooperation on economic, ecological, and other issues. It is finally time to grasp the simple notion that the currently existing barriers can be overcome, not in the sense that the West will impose its own order on the East, or the East on the West; rather we must turn away from confrontation and military rivalry to the path of peaceful coexistence by joint effort. It is only in that sense that our continent can be united. [applause]

Detente, trust, cooperation, the inviolability of existing borders, and respect for each other's legitimate interests -- these are milestones along the road that will enable Europe to consolidate peace. Very close economic interaction, the broadest exchange of cultural treasures, direct and free contact between citizens of all countries -- this is how we view the peaceful future of Europe and this is what we are prepared to work for. [applause]

A Europe without nuclear warheads and chemical means for waging war, a Europe where armed forces and arms have been radically reduced -- that is how we want to see our common European home. Concern for this pervades the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries' radical proposals. [applause]

Comrades: Workers have spoken of their anxiety over the course of affairs in the international arena on every occasion when I have met with them recently. Supporting and approving our line at the talks, political dialogue, and the search for mutually acceptable solutions, Soviet people often ask whether our counterparts at the talks will not deceive us, whether they will not try to use the talks as a cover for building up their military muscle and to acquire military superiority. We understand such concern and are taking the necessary measures so that this cannot occur. The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states have solid and reliable defenses. [applause]

We will not allow ourselves to be deceived, just as we will not permit negotiations to be used as a screen. This also related to the new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. This can take place if the appropriate international atmosphere develops and it will be justified if it leads to real shifts toward disarmament. We are ready for this. Unfortunately, such readiness is not evident in Washington at the moment, which is acting in quite the opposite direction.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism will persistently continue the struggle to avert nuclear war. [applause]

It is not by force of arms, but by the force of example and conviction we wish to assert our ideas. Our peoples guarantee the success of this common cause through their work; your contribution is there as well, dear comrades. Please accept a commemorative present from the CPSU delegation, a sculpture by the sculptor Kiryukhin which conveys the revolutionary burst of the first Communist Subbotnik in Soviet Russia held in 1919, and which the great Lenin described as a great feat. Well, strictly speaking, this is where socialism began: Everything had been destroyed, and the economy had to be built in conditions of intervention and economic blockade. Now, when I look at your works, and when I listen to your plans at the congress and here at this meeting, the most important impression and conclusion immediately arise: namely, how far we all have advanced together, and how far we all have come.

I believe it was difficult for you and for us on our revolutionary road, but we have manifested staying power and an enthusiasm for, and confidence in, the policy of the communist parties, which has led us to victories. I believe that today, when we are at a new stage, setting new tasks for our economies; profound reorganization which will open up opportunities for further social progress in our countries, our peoples will be up to it, the guarantee being adherence to the cause of socialism, and the great ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. I believe an important prerequisite for our common success will be the friendship forged by our peoples in the joint struggle. [applause]

Thank you for the warm welcome. I wish you great accomplishments in the first state of workers and peasants on German soil. [applause]

Attends SED Congress Closing

LD211917 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS -- A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today attended a meeting here, which marked the 40th anniversary of the uniting congress and the closure of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

The meeting was attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the full and alternate members of the Political Bureau and the secretaries of the SED Central Committee, and the foreign delegations which had been present at the 11th SED Congress.

Congratulates Honecker on Reelection

LD211301 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- Follows the full text of a message of congratulations from Mikhail Gorbachev to Erich Honecker:

"To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SUPG]

Dear Comrade Honecker, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union warmly congratulates you upon your re-election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

This is added evidence of your high authority as a party and state leader who is devoting all his energy, knowledge and rich experience to the good of the German Democratic Republic, the building of a new society on German soil, the cause of strengthening friendship between the USSR and the GDR, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, the struggle for lasting peace and social progress.

We express confidence that the fraternal relations between the USSR and the SUPG, the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic will get their further all-round development.

We wish you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, the communists, all working people of the GDR new accomplishments in socialist construction, in successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 11th SUPG Congress.

With communist greetings,

Mikhail Gorbachev,

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Honecker Addresses Closing Session

LD211728 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, said in his closing speech at the party congress that its decisions usher in a qualitatively new stage in further building developed socialist society in the German Democratic Republic.

"Our party's program is being consistently carried out," he said. "This congress has demonstrated convincingly that our spirited Marxist-Leninist party is up to the mark."

"We shall continue holding sacred and strengthening our inviolable spirited alliance with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the country of Lenin and with the other fraternal parties and countries. This alliance is the guarantee of our further success."

"Our prime task has been and remains to protect peace reliably," Erich Honecker said. "Our party will continue contributing vigorously and constructively to these efforts. We fully support the latest initiative made at our congress by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It convincingly supplements the large-scale program for completely ridding manking of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The GDR will exert every effort in its foreign policy to translate this program into life and ensure a peaceful future form mankind."

11th SED Congress Concludes

LD211355 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS -- The 11th five-day congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has ended in the capital of the German Democratic Republic. The delegates discussed the report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the guidelines of the congress for the five-year plan of development of the national economy of the Republic for the coming five-year period.

The party's steering bodies were elected. Erich Honecker was unanimously elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany at the party Central Committee's first plenary meeting, which was held today.

The concluding speech at the congress was made by Erich Honecker.

Gorbachev Addresses Reception

LD211749 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) today held a reception in honour of the foreign delegations which took part in the work of the 11th SUPG Congress.

The reception was attended by members of the Political Bureau, alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the SUPG Central Committee.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech at the reception.

Mikhail Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech on behalf of the foreign delegations. He said:

First of all, let me congratulate cordially on behalf of the foreign delegations the Communists, working people of the German Democratic Republic on the successful completion of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

We convey our congratulations to all the comrades elected to the SUPG Central Committee and its Political Bureau. We greet and congratulate in a sincere and brotherly way our comrade-in-arms and friend Erich Honecker on his re-election to the post of general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee.

The 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is a major event in the life of the German Democratic Republic. It worked on the days when the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernst Thaelmann and the 40th anniversary of the formation of the SUPG were celebrated. Your congress is a new landmark along the path of socialism that our German friends have been following for four decades already.

They had to resolve difficult problems: to restore the country's economy, to carry out sweeping social and economic changes and, what is especially important, a revolution in the minds and hearts of people, and to lead them along the road of building a new society. On the international scene, they had to break through imperialism's economic and political blockade and affirm the GDR's right to live and develop as a sovereign socialist state.

The SUPG has overcome all the difficulties with honour. It was tempered in the struggle against the class enemy and accumulated the vast experience of guiding society. There is no doubt that the Communists, working people of the Republic, in replying on what has been achieved, will be able to put into life the large-scale programme of construction advanced by the 11th congress.

I would like to emphasise the considerable international significance of the congress. Like the recent 27th CPSU Congress and the supreme party forums of the other fraternal parties, it gave the ruling communist parties yet another opportunity to compare notes and exchange first-hand experience. And this opportunity was effectively used.

One can point out with immense satisfaction that the communists of the countries of the socialist community, at the present-day stage in history, which is extremely important and, in fact, crucial, approach all vital problems of our time from common positions.

This applies to the affairs of each of our countries. While appreciating the results of their activity in the years past, the fraternal parties are persistently looking for reserves to accelerate social development. Orientation at scientific and technical progress, creative endeavour of the masses and development of democracy are the earnest [as received] that socialism will reveal in the forthcoming period ever more fully its intrinsic potential, despite prophecies of the anti-communists, will become more harmonious and perfect, and will win over millions of new followers.

This applies to the affairs of the socialist community as a whole. The fraternal parties' determination to raise cooperation between the socialist countries in economics, politics and all other spheres of social activity to a new level that meets the imperative of the time has been graphically demonstrated. We regard this as a major reserve of enhancing the dynamics of socialism development, as a concrete manifestation of the idea of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Finally, this applies to the international affairs. The fraternal parties are unanimous in their aspiration to do everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe, ensure that all peoples exercise the sacred right to choose freely the form of their political set-up, and establish and develop a new, fair international order.

We have no illusions. Each step along this road requires hard effort and encounters opposition from the forces of militarism and reaction. In a bid to establish by force their diktat in the world arena, they are stubbornly continuing the build-up of nuclear armaments on earth and are preparing to move them into outer space.

Today, in the nuclear age, there is an urgent need for uniting all political trends and public movements committed to struggle for the preservation of the human race. We can have, and we do have ideological differences, for instance, with the Social Democrats in the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western countries, and with other political forces, but this should not stand in the way of our concerted action in the campaign for peace.

The communists come forward as the most consistent fighters for peace and international security, for saving society from the nuclear nightmare. They are prepared for cooperation with all those who share these objectives. The peoples may firmly rely on us.

Let me, dear comrades, thank cordially our German friends for their hospitality and wish them wholeheartedly success in continuing the cause of building a developed socialist society on German soil, wish happiness and prosperity to the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic.

Honecker Addresses Reception

LD211853 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 21 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) today held a reception for the foreign delegations to the 11th SED Congress, which was attended by full and alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the SED Central Committee.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech there.

He greeted all those present in conjunction with the successful completion of the party congress and wished the full and alternate members of the Central Committee great success in their important activities.

"These were days filled with work, with creative and thorough discussions," he said of the congress, describing it as an event of special significance for the GDR.

"It has charted the further course of building developed socialist society in the GDR and provided answers to new questions posed by life," he said. "This is borne out by its decisions to continue the policy of unity between economic and social policies, decisions which require a high level of national economic growth and serve the good of the people. Coming increasingly to the foreground is the task of combing the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, which will ensure for the GDR a place among the more developed industrialized countries."

"We shall be fulfilling the imposing tasks set by this congress," Erich Honecker said, "in ever closer cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union. Complete unanimity on all significant aspects of economic and social strategy creates the best possible prerequisite conditions for this. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany considers it its lofty internationalist duty to increase the might of socialism, strengthen the unity and cohesion of our socialist community and do everything possible to preserve peace for the present and succeeding generations."

"We express our fraternal, heartfelt gratitude to the envoys from the 143 communist parties -- the revolutionary vanguard parties, the people's democratic parties and the national liberation movements, the socialist and social democratic parties. They have made a big contribution to the success of the supreme forum of our party and to the extremely fruitful exchange of experience and opinions on the key issues of the times."

"Clearly evident during your meetings with citizens of the GDR has been a spirit of mutual understanding and internationalist solidarity. The congress of our party has reflected increased possibilities for the interaction of most diverse political forces for peace, international security and social progress."

"We express our special gratitude to the delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and our friend and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Your important speech at our congress has convincingly demonstrated the indivisibility of socialism and peace and the historical role of the party and country of V.I. Lenin as the pioneer of peace and social progress. Reaffirmed at the same time have been the complete uninamity of the SED and the CPSU on all fundamental issues of social development and international activities, and our strong and close bonds of like-minded people, spirited associates and allies."

"You may rest assured that the SED will discharge its internationalist duty with honor in working to further strengthen socialism and ensure peace," Erich Honecker said.

In conclusion he proclaimed a toast to the 11th SED Congress, to the successful implementation of its decisions, to further progress in the building of socialism and in efforts for the life of all nations in peace.

Gorbachev, South Yemeni Meet

GF211950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, met with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin today. During the meeting cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries was discussed.

Brother al-Bayd highly evaluated the honorable internationalist support provided by the friendly Soviet Union to our country. He affirmed the determination of our party and country to continue to develop and deepen the bonds of Yemeni-Soviet friendship in all fields.

On his part, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev affirmed the Soviet Union's solidarity with the struggle of our party and people on the path of socialism, pointing out that the Soviet Union will resume various internationalist support to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in all fields.

Departs Berlin

LD221013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has just left Berlin. The delegation was seen off at the aerodrome in Berlin by Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, and other party and state leaders of the GDR.

GENERAL LIZICHEV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

PM171301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit to Bulgaria"]

[Text] On 16 April Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, left for a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Directorate.

He was seen off at the airport by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other officials.

The farewell party included D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, and Major General B. Toshkov, military, naval, and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR.

On the same day, Army Gen A.D. Lizichev arrived in Sofia. He was greeted at the airport by Colonel General M. Mitkov, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Directorate; Bulgarian deputy ministers of national defense, and other officials.

HUSAK RECEIVES MASLYUKOV IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

LD180904 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2035 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Report from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Gustav Husak received Comrade Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Prague. They discussed the opportunities for developing cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in machine building and the electrotechnical industry. It was noted that the program for long-term economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period through the year 2000 creates conditions for the effective utilization of production capacities and creative potential of the two countries with the aim of accelerating their economic and social development.

EEC BOWS TO U.S. 'PRESSURE', ADOPTS LIBYAN SANCTIONS

LD212216 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Luxembourg April 21 TASS -- Under the United States pressure, the Common Market member countries adopted today a number of discriminatory measures against Libya. President of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, the Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said at a press conference that the heads of the diplomatic departments of the twelve countries taking part in the session of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities that opened here today endorsed a series of diplomatic sanctions against Libya. Cuts in the personnel of the Libyan Embassies in the capitals of the EEC countries are envisaged with simultaneous reduction of the number of diplomats representing EEC countries in Tripoli. Measures have been adopted against Libyan commercial and tourist agencies in the EEC countries and also against Libyan citizens.

This disgraceful decision shows again that the EEC followed in the wake of Washington that is whipping and unbridled anti-Libyan campaign. It should be noted, however, that the United States and Britain obediently following Washington's lead demanded that the EEC take much broader measures. The Community refused to rupture political and diplomatic ties with Libya and confirmed its negative attitude to economic sanctions.

The decisions adopted in Luxembourg showed again that among Washington's West European partners it is only London that fully supports the course of the White House. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe was quite outspoken in saying the day before the session in Luxembourg that Britain will allow again the use of military bases on the British territory for staging another U.S. attack on Libya if the measures taken by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities turn out to be of little effect.

Having adopted the anti-Libyan sanctions today, the EEC has dealt a blow at the victim of the aggression, not at the aggressor. The terroristic actions of the White House were passed in silence. The decisions of the Luxembourg session run counter to the attitudes of the progressive public of West European countries that resolutely condemns the United States barbarous aggression against Libya, Washington's foreign policy course that made terrorism state policy.

THATCHER DENIES MISTAKE IN ACQUIESCING TO U.S. REQUEST

LD221007 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] London April 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Terekhov reports:

The Conservative government is going to further act as an obedient executor of Washington's aggressive plans contrary to the will of a major part of the British population demanding that Britain emphatically dissociate itself from the "big stick" policy in the international arena.

This is the only way to interpret the statements made by the head of the Conservative government Margaret Thatcher in an interview with the British television.

Mentioning a possibility of another U.S. air raid of Libya, M. Thatcher said that she did not have the slightest doubt over the permissibility of the use of U.S. military bases in Britain for staging bomb attacks on the Libyan territory.

According to M. Thatcher, London's consent to the drawing of Britain into the aggression was by no means a mistake. She emphasized that, if need be, the government was ready to give another permission for similar raids to be staged by U.S. "F-111" bombers off the British territory.

In the setting of these statements the words of Margaret Thatcher that it is unnatural for her government to resort to the use of force in international affairs sounded as coarse hypocrisy.

Repeating the trite propaganda allegations of Washington, she put forward as the only explanation of the U.S. pirate act against Libya, as well as of the unworthy role played by Britain in that venture, groundless references to some 'complicity' of the Libyan Government in 'international terrorism'.

Another expression of loyalty for the U.S. by the Conservative leader strongly contrasts with the growing anxiety of the British public which comes to realize even more clearly the danger of these "special relations" with the U.S. Administration.

In the past several days a lot of massive protest actions were held throughout Britain against this British-American 'cooperation' as a result of which residents of peaceful Libyan cities are killed.

M. Thatcher had to admit that her decision to support the U.S. Administration had come up against opposition inside the country. The latest public opinion polls show the extent of this opposition.

According to the results of one of the polls published by the U.S. magazine "NEWSWEEK", 66 per cent of the British population do not approve of the decision of the Reagan administration to bomb Libyan cities. 77 per cent of the polled said that the U.S. Government laid too much emphasis on the use of its Armed Forces. The results of another public opinion poll show that over 70 per cent of the British population regard as impermissible the policy of the Conservative government aimed at a further subordination of British national interests to the military-political ventures of the White House.

'PROVOCATIVE' AIR FORCE MANEUVERS BEGIN IN BRITAIN

LD221026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] NATO's largest Air Force maneuvers in history have begun in the British Isles with the codename "Elder Forest '86." Approximately 500 aircraft of the Armed Forces of 10 countries, including France which is not part of the NATO military organization, have been put into action. Observers draw attention to the provocative nature of the maneuvers: Among the U.S. military aircraft based in England are those that took part in the barbaric bombardment of sovereign Libya.

BRITISH ENERGY SECRETARY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD220440 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- Britain's secretary of state for energy, Peter Walker, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology.

CARLSSON CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Remarks at Press Conference

PM181254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 16 April.

The head of the Swedish Government voiced satisfaction with the results of his visit to the Soviet Union. He emphasized that the meetings and talks with M.S. Gorbachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, and other Soviet leaders confirmed the traditional and stable nature of friendly Swedish-Soviet relations and the coincidence of views on many international problems. This creates a good basis for actions by the two countries in the interests of strengthening peace and the peoples' security.

Concerning the U.S. attack on Libya, the Swedish prime minister declared that that action runs counter to all norms of international law.

Questions about the further development of relations between Sweden and the USSR in various spheres were discussed during the visit, I. Carlsson pointed out. Both sides expressed readiness to broaden and deepen mutually advantageous economic, trade, and cultural cooperation.

The Swedish side evaluates positively the Soviet initiatives, particularly the proposals for eliminating nuclear weapons, ending nuclear explosions, and preventing the militarization of space. As a member of the group of six states, it is ready to make efforts to implement them.

I. Carlsson confirmed Sweden's support for the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

On the same day I. Carlsson participated in a meeting between Soviet Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov and Swedish Industry Minister T. Peterson. During the talks the sides continued examining questions of Soviet-Swedish trade and economic relations and the prospects for their further development, which had been the subject of the talks between N.I. Ryzhkov and I. Carlsson.

Bombing of Libya 'Unjustifiable'

LD162030 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- "It was very important to me to establish personal contacts with Soviet leaders", Swedish Prime Minister, Chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson said, answering questions from newsmen at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministery today.

"We view the present visit as an important step in relations between our countries which will promote their further strengthening," the prime minister said.

Answering questions from reporters, Ingvar Carlsson called the attention to an official statement of the Swedish Government in connection with the United States' aggression against Libya. The head of the Swedish Government emphasized that the United States actions run counter to international law and norms of inner-state relations. These actions are unjustifiable.

Ingvar Carlsson noted that his government had condemned all forms of terrorism more than once. The threat of terrorism must be removed by means of stepping up international cooperation. It is necessary to combat acts of terrorism by political means, not by acts of aggression.

The head of state of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden hoped that the moratorium on nuclear explosions would last at least till a summit meeting. The nuclear explosion in Nevada was a great disappointment to us all. Ending of nuclear testing is an important problem directly linked with mankind's survival, the prime minister said.

Economic Talks Continue

LD172228 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Sweden in 1981-1985 increased by a third as compared to the preceding five years and reached almost four billion roubles said the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov during today's conversation with the Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. Taking part in the talks were members of a Swedish trade and industrial delegation, headed by Minister of Industry Tage Peterson, now staying in the USSR.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the course of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. There was a frank exchange of views on the prospects of developing trade, financial, scientific and technical ties. Boris Aristov confirmed the readiness of Soviet foreign trade organisations to sign a number of big contracts with Swedish firms.

Sweden is among the Soviet Union's top ten partners in Western Europe. In 1985 the volume of Soviet-Swedish trade turnover amounted to almost 800 million roubles. Soviet import rose over the figure for the previous year by 12.7 per cent while the Swedish deficit in trade with the USSR dropped by a third.

Diverse machinery and equipment hold a prominent place in Swedish deliveries: machine tools and electrotechnical equipment, bearings, pumps and compressors, equipment for the pulp-and-paper industry, means of transport, etc. Swedish firms are also active on the Soviet market offering complete industrial plant. Thus, they are delivering equipment for two pulp-and-paper plants that are now under construction and have taken part in the construction in Moscow of the world's biggest milk-processing plant.

Soviet deliveries to Sweden include fuel and energy resources, chemicals, fertilisers, machine tools, sawn timber and other products.

At the same time, as was stressed during the conversation, the volume and range of mutual deliveries still falls short of the level of the economic potential of the two countries. The export possibilities and import requirements of each partner substantially exceed the attained level and more efforts are needed from each side, both on the business and government levels, to achieve a further expansion of cooperation.

Ryzhkov, Carlsson Attend Ballet

LD162320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast presented by Lev Viktorov]

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Carlsson, who is on an official visit to Moscow, went to the Bolshoy Theater to see the ballets "The Lady With the Little Dog" and "Mozart and Salieri." With the guest in the central box were Nikolay Vanovich Ryzhkov and other officials.

Before the performance, the national anthems of Sweden and the USSR were played.

Economic Contracts Signed

PM201254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] Further to the accords between N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson recorded in the letters extending the long-term trade agreement between the USSR and Sweden to 1995, on 15-17 April representatives of Soviet organizations and Swedish business circles discussed the opportunities for further developing trade and economic cooperation in the sphere of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry and in sectors of the agro-industrial complex for opening up the natural resources of the Kola Peninsula, and for developing production collaboration in machine building, and in other directions.

On 17 April contracts were signed between Soviet foreign trade organizations and a number of Swedish firms for the reciprocal supply of goods in 1986-1988, including machinery, equipment, raw material goods, and other products.

Details of Contracts

LD171302 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[From the "Radio Magazine"]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] First of all, we will go to Ulla Lindskog in Moscow; how has the visit [by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson] gone?

[Lindskog] Ingvar Carlsson's visit to Moscow has been a clear success for trade. Minister of Industry Thage Peterson and about 80 Swedish businessmen also here in Moscow with Carlsson are satisfied. The visit to Moscow ended today with the signing of nine Swedish contracts, three of them big contracts, between 100-200 million kronor each. They are for Cityvarvet, which had an order for repairing vessels, Sandvik metallurgical company which received licenses for [word indistinct], and the biggest order was received by Esab for a plant to produce rear axles for the Soviet automobile industry. The negotiations also seem to have made progress for the other businessmen who have not yet received contracts.

In other words, the visit by Ingvar Carlsson has been a success, especially in the political area. Ingvar Carlsson himself described his discussions with the Soviet leaders -- party leader Gorbachev and government leader Ryzhkov, as follows:

[Carlsson] It is important to get to know our big neighbor leaders. Our discussions here in Moscow were on all the basic matters which concern our two countries and also on a great number of international matters. These discussions were useful, constructive, and, I would also like to say, future-oriented; we avoided discussions of the past. It means that I heard the Soviet thoughts on matters important to us; it has also meant that I could explain in considerable detail Swedish policy, our viewpoints, both directly concerning the relations between us and concerning international matters.

My understanding is that these talks have brought Swedish-Soviet relations forward. The discussions have even provided the opportunity to form good personal relations which we agree to continue and develop.

Carlsson Departs

LD180000 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Report over video from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and his wife today left Moscow for home. He has been in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official visit. At Sheremetyevo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union and Sweden, the guests were seen off by Comrade Ryzhkov and his wife; Comrade Talyzin; and other officials.

A guard of honor was mounted at the airport by troops of the Moscow garrison. A band played the national anthems of the two countries. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Ingvar Carlsson reviewed the ranks of the Soviet troops. The festive ceremony of leaving-taking ended with a march-past by the guard of honor.

In the streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade and its motorcycle escort passed, the state flags of the two countries were hoisted and banners with messages of greeting were displayed.

Economic Talks Summarized

LD172330 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- Sweden's Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson was on an official visit in the Soviet Union from April 14 to 17, 1986, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

During the stay in the USSR, the prime minister and the persons who were accompanying him familiarized themselves with various aspects of the Soviet people's life and achievements in the field of economy, social matters, science and culture.

Carlsson was received by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During their conversation, the sides discussed topical international problems and issues of Soviet-Swedish relations.

Talks were held between Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Carlsson.

During the conversations and talks, held in a business-like atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of the greatest concern to mankind: averting the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, and eliminating the seats of tension and military conflicts, and the need for stepping up the process of international cooperation.

On considering the present-day situation in Europe and the world in general, the sides expressed profound concern over the continued build-up of world tensions, the further escalation of the nuclear arms race and the threat of the arms race spreading to outer space, as well as over open military actions in various parts of the world. They expressed conviction that the threat or use of force should not be employed for settling international problems or conflicts.

The Soviet side resolutely condemned the American Administration's lawlessness and arbitrariness with regard to Libya. That unjustifiable act of aggression manifested disregard for the interests of small nations and peoples and violation of the U.N. Charter that bans the use of force in international relations.

The Swedish side stressed that this action contradicted all norms of international law, and that conflicts between states should be resolved by peaceful means.

The Soviet side drew attention to the USSR-proposed programme for a total elimination of the nuclear weapons by the turn of the century in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, with due account for the interests of all countries and peoples. Ending nuclear weapon tests would serve these objectives, too. The United States, however, conducted another nuclear explosion contrary to worldwide protests and the will of the peoples, in an open challenge not only to the Soviet Union, but also to the world at large. While considering itself free from the unilateral moratorium, the USSR was ready, as before, to return to the question of mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions if the U.S. Government stated it would refrain from conducting such blasts.

It was pointed out that Sweden had a positive role in the group of six nations on five continents which favoured the curbing of the arms race, prevention of nuclear war and implementation of the concept of universal security without nuclear weapons. The identity of the sides' positions on the principled basis of such a system -- total and irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons -- was noted with satisfaction.

The Swedish side pointed to the need for ending nuclear tests, stressing that this was an important, fundamental issue. It backed the idea set forth in Gorbachev's March 29, 1986, statement that ending nuclear tests was the most real path toward ending the nuclear arms race.

The unanimous opinion was expressed that consolidating peace and security in Europe would be of positive importance for strengthening peaceful relations in northern Europe and for broadening mutually beneficial cooperation between the nations in the regions on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

The Soviet side stated that Sweden's policy of neutrality was an important positive contribution to maintaining peace in Europe.

Both sides expressed their determination to facilitate the process started by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Soviet Union and Sweden attached much importance to the meetings organized within the framework of the process.

The current Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was called upon to work out stage by stage new effective and concrete measures directed at furthering progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament so as to put into life the nations' obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force in relations with each other.

The sides stressed the need for facilitating the maintenance and consolidation of peace and stability in northern Europe and in the Baltic Sea region where security should be strengthened not through stepped-up military activity, but through broader mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Sweden reaffirmed the importance of strengthening the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as an instrument of consolidating peace and international security capable of promoting inter-state cooperation in all areas on the basis of strict observance by all states of the norms and principles of the organization's charter.

The sides discussed problems related to the situation in individual parts of the world, including the Near and Middle East and Central America, and the situation around Afghanistan.

The sides stressed the importance of developing international economic cooperation on the basis of the equality and equal benefit, as envisaged by the implementation of the recommendations and agreements contained in the final act of the conference of security and cooperation in Europe, in the final document of the 1980 Madrid meeting, the Charter of Economic Rights and Obligations of States, the declaration on establishing a new international economic order and appropriate U.N. decisions.

The sides expressed their common opinion that the further development of Soviet-Swedish relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres was promoting stronger peace and security in Europe.

The reaffirmed their desire to use actively the available opportunities in order to develop and enrich relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The importance was stressed of permanent direct contacts at all levels and especially meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Sweden, which were helpful in ascertaining each other's position and deepening the atmosphere of mutual understanding.

During the visit the sides exchanged letters on extending their long-term trade agreement till 1995, and signed a Soviet-Swedish inter-governmental agreement on reciprocal copyright protection.

On the eve of the visit, letters were exchanged on extending the programme for cooperation in culture, science and education. All this was strengthening the contractual-legal basis of relations between the two countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks and pointed out that they would help further deepen and expand goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and Sweden and would serve the interests of ensuring peace and international security.

REPORTS ON ZAYKOV PARTICIPATION IN 17TH PCI CONGRESS

Interviewed by Moscow TV

LD142215 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Interview with Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov, CPSU delegation head at 17th Italian Communist Party Congress, by Rome correspondent Yuriy Vybornov, date not given; from the "Vremya" newscast; recorded]

[Text] [Vybornov] Lev Nikolayevich, please give us your impressions of the work of the 17th PCI Congress.

[Zaykov] Certainly. The 17th PCI Congress is a great event in the life of the party and in the life of the Italian people. At the congress, both internal and external issues of the policy of the PCI, and of the country, were discussed. In the report, one is heartened by the fact that, in international relations, in international policies, the views expressed fully coincide with the policies of peace, policies of detente, policies aimed at eliminating all nuclear weapons, that are being conducted by our party, by our country. Comrade Natta and the delegates to the congress who spoke fully support Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January, in which the main task is the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

[Vybornov] The international situation has again become aggravated. How do you assess the reaction of Italian Communists to this complication?

[Zaykov] I must say that they their attitude toward the latest acts of sabotage which the Americans have undertaken against Libya in the Mediterranean is one of great alarm. Constructive proposals on this issue have been expressed. That is, that this incident must be tackled by political means. In the same way, Italian Communists received with great enthusiasm the proposal made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for the withdrawal of the warships of the United States and of the Soviet Union from the Mediterranean. In conclusion, I would like to stress that our parties have good possibilities for further developing relations in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Meets With PCI's Natta

LD151342 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 15 TASS -- There was a friendly meeting here, in the building of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), between Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation at the 17th PCI Congress, and Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Lunkov, ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Italy, Paolo Bufalini, Ugo Pecchioli, Gian Carlo Pajetta -- members of the PCI leadership, and Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

During the meeting both sides expressed indignation and strongly condemned the U.S. barbarous actions against Libya. The representatives of the CPSU and the PCI were unanimous in that exceptionally vigorous actions of the peace minded forces were needed, aimed at protecting international security, to give a rebuff to the actions of imperialism's aggressive circles.

Disputable issues existing in the world should be resolved by political means. The terrorist actions of any kind, and, certainly, the aggressive actions similar to the U.S. attack on Libya can but deteriorate complex as it is the international situation.

The sides underlined the exceptional topicality in the present-day conditions of Mikhail Gorbachev's peace initiatives, the proposals put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th PCI Congress.

The sides declared for further developing and deepening friendly relations between the CPSU and the PCI, the ties between the U.S.S.R. and Italy, and between the people of the two countries.

The meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere marked by mutual understanding.

Addresses Friendship Meeting

PM170855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents G. Zafesov, Yevg. Babenko, and A. Golyayev: "Delegation's Meeting"]

[Text] Rome, 16 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the 17th Italian Communist Party [PCI] Congress here met with the aktiv of the "Italy-USSR" society. The head of the CPSU delegation addressed those present.

We have just returned from Florence, where at the invitation of the PCI leadership we took part in the Italian Communists' congress, he noted. I must say that the atmosphere of the congress, its businesslike and self-critical approach, and the frank exchange of opinions made a great impression on all the members of the delegation. I think the congress decisions will be a reliable basis for further increasing the PCI's role in the solution of the acute socioeconomic problems which face Italy.

The speaker noted the fundamental similarity of the positions of the PCI and the CPSU in assessing the most important problems of today, and above all in terms of the need to preserve peace, promote the relaxation of international tension, and eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe. On behalf of the CPSU delegation, millions of Soviet Communists, and all sincere friends of the Italian people in our country, the speaker stated, I send you warm greetings and wish you success in your noble activity aimed at developing friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet people.

The "Italy-USSR" society is the heir to the ancient traditions of friendship between the two peoples and the mouthpiece of their feelings of deep sympathy and respect for each other. These traditions have been carefully preserved and strengthened throughout the two countries' many centuries of history.

The CPSU delegation's visit to Italy is evidence of the developing and strengthening friendship between Soviet and Italian Communists. All members of our delegation, he said, retain fresh memories of the wishes expressed from the 17th PCI Congress platform for the strengthening and development of friendly, constructive ties between the PCI and the CPSU on the basis of the principle of absolute autonomy and independence, in the spirit of complete mutual respect. There may be differences between our parties in their assessments of certain problems, events, or facts. That is only natural. But what is most important is for positive, fraternal dialogue to develop and deepen between the CPSU and the PCI.

The need today, above all, is to ensure a world without wars, without the arms race, without armed conflicts big or small, without the threat of universal nuclear annihilation. Any progress on earth, social progress included, is inconceivable without such a world. The struggle for the "reform and renewal of Italian society and state" which was discussed at the Italian Communists' congress is also inconceivable without such a world.

The struggle against the nuclear menace and the arms race remains the main avenue of foreign policy for the Soviet Union and the CPSU. The 27th CPSU Congress consolidated and developed our party's new approach to questions of world policy and formulated an important initiative, the idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

Our priority goal will be the struggle for the implementation of the three-stage program put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement. The implementation of this plan would enable mankind to greet the 21st century without nuclear or other types of weapons of mass destruction, without the threat of collective suicide.

We are confident that the forces of peace and progress throughout the world will be able to neutralize the threat from imperialism, halt the world's slide toward the nuclear abyss, and prevent space from being turned into a battlefield. The efforts aimed at mutual understanding between peoples and their rapprochement and cooperation in the most diverse spheres play a very important part in the resolution of this task.

The role of the "Italy-USSR" society in this respect is indispensable. In its 40 years of existence it has become a prestigious, mass organization uniting tens of thousands of members all over Italy. In our country the "USSR-Italy" society, in its turn, also steadily extends its activity to familiarize the Soviet people with the Italians' life and their very rich cultural heritage.

It is gratifying to note that the festivals of the Soviet Union in Italy and of Italy in the USSR and the holding of bilateral meetings and symposiums on questions of science, the economy, culture, and art have become traditional. The activity of the friendship societies substantially augments and deepens state cultural exchange.

Prominent Italian politicians, cultural personalities, and parliamentarians have often visited our country, and our high-ranking delegations, members of the government, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies have visited Italy. Links have also strengthened between representatives of such important components of the two countries' state structure as the organs of local power.

I think such authoritative organizations as the "Italy-USSR" and "USSR-Italy" societies will continue to contribute to solving the key problem of today -- the problem of disarmament.

Progress in this very important salient of the struggle for peace depends to a tremendous extent on the efforts of our countries' people and on how active and persistent every one of us is, L.N. Zaykov said in conclusion.

In the period of the 17th PCI Congress' work, the CPSU delegation visited the Galileo optical instruments plant and the Breda freightcar enterprise and familiarized itself with production cycles. There were meetings with many delegates to the Italian Communists' national forum, foreign guests, and journalists.

Departs Italy

LD151354 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 15 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, left Rome for Moscow by air today.

At the capital's Ciampino Airport, the delegation was seen off by Paolo Bufalini, member of the PCI leadership, senior functionaries of the BCI Central Committee, Nikolay Lunkov, Soviet ambassador to Italy, staff of Soviet missions in Italy, and journalists.

Met on Return to Moscow

LD151633 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- The CPSU delegation led by Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who attended the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, have returned in Moscow today.

In the airport the delegation was welcomed by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

ITALIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS CPSU'S ZAGLADIN

PM171537 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 12 Apr 86 p 5

[Interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, by Paolo Garimberti in Florence; date not given]

[Excerpt] Florence -- [Garimberti] Mr Zagladin, the PCI says it considers itself an integral part of the European left and no longer of the communist movement. Does that choice of camp worry you much?

[Zagladin] No, it does not worry us at all. There is the communist movement, there is the Socialist International... Basically, there is in Europe a nonomogeneous left, some of whose components even embody contradictions, but which also has some common traits. It seems normal to me to wonder whether this left can find some kind of coordination to tackle and resolve certain problems. From this viewpoint we Soviets also consider ourselves in integral part of the European left.

[Garimberti] That really is being diplomatic, Mr Zagladin, but leaving word games aside, the fact remain that with this congress the PCI has officially left the communist movement, even the unorthodox movement defined at the 1976 Berlin Conference. In your opinion is the PCI still communist?

[Zagladin] The fact that there are differences with us or with others does not mean that the PCI is losing its communist identity. Natta himself said that there are different forces within the left and the fact that they are all part of the left does not eliminate their specific identifies.

[Garimberti] Yes, but what remains now of the communist movement? How has it changed or what is left of it after Berlin?

[Zagladin] The communist movement is something that moves, as the very word suggests. Every part of it develops in whatever direction it wishes; also the movement develops, though sometimes I believe it develops backward. There are only two characteristics shared by all its component parties: the desire to change the society in which they operate -- in a socialist direction -- and the quest for peace. But one must be realistic; times change and so do parties. One cannot expect everything to remain unchangeable.

[Garimberti] So Carrillo was being prophetic when he said in Berlin in 1976 that the era of clandestineness was over for Communists and they no longer had to go to Moscow like going to mass. Does the CPSU now acknowledge that there is no longer any homogeneousness and does it no longer demand it?

[Zagladin] Homogenousness is not the right word. Relations within the communist movement are regulated precisely on the basis of the Berlin Conference, which ratified each party's autonomy and independence. Then there is the cooperation between parties on the peace issue; this is the only thing on which we all agree.

[Garimberti] That really does not seem much to me. But explain to me why the CPSU delegation to the 16th PCI Congress was headed only by a Central Committee member whereas this time a Politburo and Secretariat member came. Were you trying to win back the PCI at the last moment?

[Zagladin] The choice of the delegation leader depends on many things, including leaders' commitments....

[Garimberti] But your rituals and your hierarchy are even more rigid than the church's!

[Zagladin] Of course it was intended in that way to stress the importance we attach to the 17th PCI Congress. There was a meeting between [PCI Secretary General] Natta and Gorbachev in Moscow in January; there were frank and fraternal discussions and we examined all the problems before us in a new and very thorough manner. The level of the CPSU delegation to the congress is intended as an acknowledgement of how highly we assessed that meeting in January.

[Garimberti] Did you notice that Natta never called Gorbachev "comrade" in his report? Do you not at all regret that emphasis on detachment?

[Zagladin] When they met in Moscow they called one another "comrade." I was there and I heard them.

[Garimberti] So not in public -- only in private?

[Zagladin] These are matters of protocol. In my opinion they should not be given too much importance, as you sometimes do.

[Garimberti] To return to the January meeting: Gorbachev's toast to Natta said that from now on relations between the parties must be free of "all pedantry and incrustations." What did that mean?

[Zagladin] It meant that we are against pedantry and incrustation. Is that too simple? Then I will tell you that it must be acknowledged that we all change in time and that we Soviets are also changing for the better. To conduct good politics you have to be realistic; we are trying to show that we understand the reality of things.

[Garimberti] Natta says in his congress report that the PCI's stance toward the USSR must be regarded in political, not ideological, terms. How do you interpret that statement?

[Zagladin] Ask Natta. Be that as it may, I believe he wishes to stress that on political matters our opinions are very close.

[Garimberti] What about ideological matters?

[Zagladin] There are matters under discussion but they must not be emphasized too much. The emphasis must be placed on the convergence, not on the divergences. Each country develops in its own way and this must be taken into account. Some problems will resolve themselves in time. Others must be discussed immediately and frankly.

[Garimberti] Was Eurocommunism more irksome to you Soviets than the Euro-left is today?

[Zagladin] The question is not well expressed in these terms. First, because we are talking about two separate things. Also, because I believe that Eurocommunism is entirely obsolete, if it ever existed. I found no hint of it in Natta's report.

[Garimberti] Natta says you must leave Afghanistan. How do you answer him?

[Zagladin] We agree. We want this also, but the United States is preventing us.

[Garimberti] I don't understand. How is it preventing you?

[Zagladin] Let us put it this way: An internal struggle, resistance against the legitimate government, is one thing, and can even be understood. However, it is another matter if we are talking about subversive activity conducted from the outside the country and subsidized by the Americans with hundreds of millions of dollars. I believe and hope that the Geneva talks will yield results; it will not be easy but there are good chances.

[Garimberti] Natta said: You Soviets must leave Afghanistan just as the Americans must cease their aggression against Nicaragua. That seems to me an unfeasible parallel. What do you think?

[Zagladin] Natta is right when he says that the United States must cease it aggression against Nicaragua. But he should add that they must also cease their aggression against Afghanistan.

[Garimberti] We had better change the subject. Natta renewed his criticisms of the Soviet system for its lack of democracy. How do you answer that?

[Zagladin] We have different conceptions of democracy. We have ours, Natta evidently has another. Let each adhere to his own: Let the Italians do what they consider right to do, and us too. Since parties must be independent, each must be able to do what its wants. We believe that there is much broader democracy in the Soviet Union than in other countries and we have a plan to develop it still further. That means that there will be a healthy rivalry between the parties not only in theory but also in practice. We wish the Italian party every success; we certainly do not want to impose our model of democracy on it.

[Garimberti] Today L'UNITA published the CPSU message to the PCI congress amid those from other parties. It was not even placed at the beginning: The Yugoslavs are ahead of you. Do you not feel insulted or slighted?

[Zagladin] Pardon me, but such observations are suited to a Kremlinologist -- the day the message is published, the order in which the messages appear....

[Garimberti] Is Kremlinology an unhealthy practice?

[Zagladin] No, but it can become so. If what you mean by Kremlinology is great interest in studying our country and its changes, we say: welcome. But too many Kremlinologists are not objective and, in fact, invent things. So for us, Kremlinology has become a pejorative term. You can be both critical and objective. In fact you must....

[Garimberti] Let us return to the messages. Yours say that "the CPSU believes that communist unity has nothing to do with uniformity and hierarchy." Is this the first time such a formulation has been used, or am I mistaken?

[Zagladin] You are mistaken. It is the second time; we said this at our party congress, just over a month ago.

[Garimberti] It is in any case a new formulation, more flexible than in the past.

[Zagladin] After all, one must be able to adapt one's ideas to actual conditions.

[Garimberti] So, Mr Zagladin, are you convinced that things will change under Gorbachev?

[Zagladin] No, things have already changed.

CHIRAC SAYS FRENCH TROOPS WILL REMAIN IN CHAD

PM141323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under general headline "From IZVESTIYA Teletype Room"]

[Text] France

AP reports from Abidjan that French Prime Minister J. Chirac has confirmed his intention of leaving French troops in Chad.

We will leave Chad only when we consider that the French presence there is no longer needed, he said in an interview with the newspaper FRATERNITE MATIN published in the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

As is well known, within the framework of the interventionist "Hawk" operation, France has over 1,000 soldiers and officers in Chad who have been provided with fighters, helicopters, and tactical missiles.

REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYA

Delegation Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

LD220438 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 21 TASS -- Members of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement have stated that U.S. aggressive actions against Libya pose a threat to all the members of the Non-Aligned Movement. During a meeting here with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, they pointed out that the aggressive actions on the part of the U.S. created a real threat to the cause of peace and security in the Mediterranean region and in the world in general. Representatives of the Non-Aligned Movement denounced the barbarous U.S. aggression against the Libyan people and the gross encroachments of the White House on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya. The delegation expressed firm support for the Libyan people who were courageously holding out against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism. The delegation headed by India's foreign minister Bali Ram Bhagat include ministers of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Cuba, Senegal, Ghana and the Congo.

Complaint Lodged With ICAO

LD220646 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Ottawa, April 22 TASS -- Libya has lodged a complaint with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) against the defiant actions of the U.S. actions of the U.S. Air Force in the international air space over the Mediterranean. The complaint says that in recent days U.S. fighter aircraft based on the aircraft carriers of the U.S. Sixth Fleet have twice prevented the normal regular flights of civil planes of the Libyan air company.

New Attack Possible

LD220832 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 22 TASS -- The U.S. is going to leave two carrier forces in the Mediterranean for an indefinite period of time in case another order is issued on delivering a new strike against Libya, the "CBS" television company has reported quoting the informed sources in the Pentagon. Representatives of the U.S. Defense Department stated point-blank that a new strike against Libya could be even more powerful than the raid of Tripoli and Banghazi last week. It clearly followed from their statements that far less attention will be devoted to avoiding casualties among the peaceful population.

Bombing Site Visited

LD212055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Correspondent Leonid Rassadin report from Tripoli, Libya; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Video shows Rassadin speaking in front of wrecked building] This happened on 15 April. U.S. planes carried out a raid here on the (Shavat) farm near Tripoli. It may have been an accident, but Tripoli airport is 5 km away, not to mention the fact that it is a civil airport for international air lines. We were brought here only after the military had defused an unexploded shell and made certain that there were no others in the same area.

Vivid proof has been gathered here of a piratic raid by U.S. military aircraft. There are fragments of missiles and bombs; what is more it is obvious the raid was premeditated and aimed at the civilian population. [Video shows photographers taking pictures of wreckage and close-ups of bomb fragments with the markings "Texas Instruments" on them]

[Begin interview of local Libyan with superimposed Russian over vernacular] It was very quiet as usual. Suddenly, we were awakened by a terrible noise and whistling. It was only later that I realized it was the roar of aircraft and the explosion of bombs. We took cover immediately in a shelter here. By a lucky chance no one was hurt. [end interview]

What kind of self-defense against far-off Libya is it that they are reiterating over and over again now in Washington? An open act of state terrorism has been committed against a sovereign Arab state and its peaceful inhabitants.

U.S. Attack Condemned

LD180950 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Sanaa April 17 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of North Yemen condemns the American air raid on Libyan cities as an act contradicting all existing international laws and treaties, it is said in a special statement by the North Yemen Government published today. The cabinet of ministers confirmed the solidarity of the people of the Yemen Arab Republic with the people of Libya and called for an urgent convocation of an Arab summit to work out a common Arab stand in accordance with the charter of the League of Arab Countries and the treaty on joint Arab defense.

Rabat April 17 TASS -- Moroccan members of parliament denounce the United States attack against Libya and state full solidarity with its people, it is said in a statement adopted by the Chamber of Representatives of the Moroccan parliament after the ending of its special session. Washington's actions, the statement stresses, threaten peace and security in the Mediterranean area and in the whole world. The United States brazenly flouts the sovereignty and independence of states, the United States charter [as received] and generally accepted norms of international law.

Cairo April 17 TASS -- The Egyptian National Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity qualified the bandit action of the American military as an aggression not only against Libya but also against the entire Arab nation. The actions of the United States, it is said in the committee's statement distributed here, are an act of state terrorism threatening the security of the peoples in the Middle East and the entire world.

SOVIET MEDIATION FURTHERS SYRIAN-PLO ACCORD

JN201326 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Citing an Arab diplomatic source in Amman, AFP says that, as a result of Soviet mediations, Damascus has consented to resume dialogue with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. The source said that letters were recently exchanged between Syrian officials and PLO leaders and that the letters included proposals to effect a Jordanian-Palestinian reconciliation. [Sentence as heard]

An authorized Palestinian source in Amman said that a high-level PLO delegation may soon leave for Damascus for this purpose, adding that Moscow does not consider the Syrian-PLO differences as basic, but as being personal rather than ideological in nature.

PDRY MINISTER DENOUNCES 'PLOT' TO UNDERMINE ARABS

LD211120 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Aden April 21 TASS -- An official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) has made a special statement to ANA news agency, which criticized the U.S. policy in the Middle East and exposed the maneouvres by the U.S. diplomacy designed to drive a wedge into Yemeni-Soviet relations and hamper Democratic Yemen's advancement along the chosen path.

The statement says that the U.S. Administration "continues circulating fabrications with a view to engineering conspiracies and aggressive actions against the progressive national regimes of Arab states. In his speech early in April CIA Director William Casey stated that the Soviet Union had created a situation that put Democratic Yemen in the circumstances leading to the developments of January 13, 1986, which was needed by it in order to get a springboard in the PDRY".

"This statement by the CIA director is a concoction designed to undermine confidence in Democratic Yemen, and distorts the durable and principled relations between our country and the Soviet Union." Such fabrications are made by the U.S. Administration in order to set the stage for conspiracies, undermine security and stability in the region.

The statements by White House senior officials smack of a new plot which is in the making at present, the spokesman said. This conspiracy is designed to plunge the Arab region into tension, discord and instability, weaken the Arab unity and erect new hurdles in the way of efforts taken to convene an emergency session of the heads of the Arab states to discuss the U.S. aggression against fraternal Libya.

Arab states and their peoples, the statement says, realize that the Soviet Union has always sided and continues to side with the just cause of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, and stands for the liberation of the Arab lands occupied by Zionists. The USSR has firmly sided with the Libyan Arab people and its revolution and opposed the U.S. armed aggression. The attempts by the U.S. Administration to distort the international character of relations between Democratic Yemen and the USSR will suffer a fiasco, the document emphasizes.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES TUNISIA VISIT

LD212116 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis April 21 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by chairman of the Soviet of the Union, Lev Tolkunov, continues its official visit to Tunisia.

Today the Soviet delegation met with Mohamed Sayah, minister of equipment and housing, Hedi Baccouch, director of the country's ruling Destour Socialist Party, who recently visited the Soviet Union to attend the 27th CPSU Congress, and with Bechir Ben Slama, minister of cultural affairs.

Issues discussed during meetings and talks with Tunisian statemen included Soviet-Tunisian cooperation and prospects for its further development in various fields. Both sides expressed firm conviction that the Soviet-Tunisian relations would continue to develop successfully.

The Soviet MPs also met activists of the "Tunisia-USSR" friendship association, headed by Minister of Cultural Affairs Bechir Ben Slama.

NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT SPEAKS OUT ON U.S. ACTIONS

Ortega Cables Al-Qadhdhafi

LD190244 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 18 TASS -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has sent a message to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, saying that the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the people and the Government of Nicaragua express sincere feelings of solidarity with the Libyan people subjected to barbarous terrorist aggression on the part of the United States. Noting that the bombings of Tripoli and Banghazi have resulted in the death of civilians, including women, old people and children, the message said the Nicaraguans share the grief of the Libyan families who have lost their near and dear ones as a result of criminal U.S. aggression.

Address to Managuan Workers

LD210908 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] April 21 TASS -- President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has strongly criticised Washington's criminal armed action against Libya. Addressing workers in Managua, he described as cynical President Reagan's statements about the so-called "heroism" of the American pilots, who bombed the Libyan capital. Such brutal actions, Ortega said, constitute "state terrorism." The American pilots, and together with them President Reagan, who ordered the bombing attack, performed not some "heroic deeds," but the murder in cold blood of women and children. Daniel Ortega exposed the criminal plans hatched by the USA to shift onto Nicaragua responsibility for the possible border conflicts, which Washington intends to instigate in Central America.

German Interview

LD180717 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn April 17 TASS -- The USA is speeding up the implementation of its plan of an aggression against Nicaragua through broadening its direct participation in the undeclared war, which is being waged now with the hands of the mercenaries in order to try to stifle the Sandinist Revolution, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua said in an interview with the West German FORWAERTS magazine. He recalled as an example of escalation of imperialist aggression that U.S. war helicopters deployed in the U.S. Air Force bases in Honduras had already taken part in combat operations by the contras.

In face of the defeats suffered by the Somozist gangs from the Sandinist People's Army, Daniel Ortega pointed out, Washington intends to increase support for the mercenaries and, in particular, deploy U.S. troops in close proximity to the camps of the counterrevolutionary gangs, to start patrolling the areas where they operate, and send "advisors" there. This would mean, as a matter of fact, a direct involvement of the USA in aggressive actions against the Nicaraguan people. At hand is a rapidly developing process of "Vietnamization" of the Central American conflict, which is fraught with dangerous consequences to the cause of peace in the region. The Latin American states, the Nicaraguan leader continued, are rejecting the aggressive intrigues of the USA against Nicaragua, in the first place assistance to the mercenaries.

Daniel Ortega reaffirmed the Nicaraguan Government's readiness to resume dialogue with the USA for normalizing bilateral relations and the search for realistic ways to overcome the explosive situation in the region.